FOR LIVERPOOL, the *Heywood*, 400 Tons, Captain *Jones*, to sail about 1st December.

For Freight or Passage Apply to *Macvicar Burn and Co.*

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 12th November 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *Daniel Ross*, the younger of Bombay Esquire, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton, Esquire*, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

NOTICE.—In consequence of the demise of *Hourmujee Eduljee Carrah Gaopenah*, of the late firm of *Hourmujee and Co.* at Nagpoor and Kamptee; it is requested that all persons indebted to that establishment, will remit or pay without delay the amount thereof to the undersigned, the deceased's brother and surviving partner of the late firm, who is also prepared to discharge all claims against the late concern.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
Carrah Gaopeenah.

Kamptee near Nagpoor, 31st Oct. 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to intimate, that from the 10th of last month they became Partners as Auctioneers, Commission Agents and Shopkeepers—their premises will be thrown open on the 2d of December next, for the transaction of business, and they trust by attention and assiduity to merit a share of the patronage and support of the Public.

BENNETT AND CO.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 2d November, 1839,

With reference to the above notice, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. most respectfully solicit a share of the patronage and support of the public, and trust by a due attention and assiduity to business to merit the same, and they confidently pledge themselves, that all articles offered by them to the public, shall be of the best quality and at the most moderate rates. They also beg to add that their Auctioneering business will be conducted precisely on the same terms as those of other houses in the same trade.

All orders from Outstations and Messes will be most promptly and faithfully attended to, however trifling they may be.

No. 5, Forbes' Street 2d November 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 13th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. several single and double barrelled Guns and Rifles, with and without cases, Grey Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Leno, Cantoon for Trowsers, colored Drills, Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Musical Boxes, a pair of small Globes, about fifty Cannisters of Burton Gunpowder, Bleached Damask Table cloths, Colored Fancy Socks and Gloves; Children's dresses of Dimity; Colored Cotton yarn; Walking sticks; Cashmere Shawls, Scarfs &c. &. and a variety of other Articles. Also an Invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of Tin Kettles of sizes, Saucepans, Dish Covers, Nutmeg Graters, Lady's and Gentlemens Dressing cases, Cash Boxes &c. &c.

At Noon.—To close an account about 50 Dozen of French Claret, and the same quantity of Champagne Brandy, several Casks of Beer from the Elgin Brewery; a considerable number of Prime York Hams, and some very fine Champagne slightly ullaged.

ON Friday next the 15th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence Colabah, the neat, modern Household Furniture of Capt. DENTON I. N, comprising Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dining, Dressing and Card Tables, Couches, Chairs, a fine collection of Shells, Cooking utensils, and the usual requisites for House keeping. No Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from the 13th Inst.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines viz:—

Madeira, in Wood, from Keirs and Co. at			Rs 550	₱ Pipe.
,,	,,	,,	,, 275	,, Hhd.
Sherry, in ditto, from R. Bowman, at			,, 350	,, ,,
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh, and Bellamy			,, 350	,, ,,
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope, Bruce, & Co. of Leith,			,,	:6 ,, doz.
Ditto,	ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham,		,,	16 ,, ,,
Champaigne,	ditto,	ditto, ditto	40	& 36 ₱ ,, ,,
Claret,	ditto,	ditto, ditto		20 ,, ,,
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto, Destournels Co's.	25	& 24 ,, ,,
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto, Larose, from C. Thomson,		14 ,, ,,
Sauterne,	ditto,	ditto, from ditto		12 ,, ,,

Bombay, 12th *Nov.*, 1839.

TO BE LET.—with Entry from the 1st December 1839, the house and premises in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. *Gibb Miller and Co*; also the premises formerly in the occupation of the Accountant General, and now rented by Messrs. *Higginson and Cardwell*, with Entry from the 1st January 1840. Apply to Messrs, *Forbes and Co*, Bombay, 12th November, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day, Tuesday 12th Nov. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, an Invoice of Single and Double barrell'd Guns in Cases complete; Pieces of Grey Madapollams,—Tamboured Gowns and Aprons, Gunpowder in Cannisters, Varnish in bottles, Jams, Jellies and Bottled Fruits,—Sliding Looking Glasses, White and Black Hooks and Eyes for Ladies Dresses, Brace Buttons, Pearl Studs, Fancy Vest Battons, German Silver and Gilt Thimbles, China Scales of sizes in Cases, Plain Spare Shades, Stamped Plates, Brown Windsor Soap, a Portable Iron Cot, 50 pieces of Ham *(not rejected)* &c. &c.

AT NOON.

Several Dozens of Sherry, Port and Claret, —Bombay, 12th November, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 19th instant, Messrs. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Books, amongst which are the following new works:—

Morrison's Family Prayer—*Fleetwood's* Life of Christ—*Jamieson's* Mechanics for Practical Men—*Jamieson's* Dictionary of Mechanical Science—*Smith's* Panorama of Science and Arts, 2 vols.—Cabinet Lawyer—Curiosities for the ingenious—*Fraser's* Winter Journey to Persia, 2 vols.—*Wooler's* Attorney—*Mignan's* Journey to Koordistan, 2 vol. *Lawson's* Modern Farrier—McKenzie's 5000 Receipt Book—*Duncan's* Edinburgh Dispensatory—*Jenning's* Family Cyclopedia &c. &c.—Also, two large Pictures in gilt frames, —one, *Ancient Jerusalem*—the other *Queen Victoria.*

Bombay, 12*th November* 1839.

FOR SALE. A Field officer's Tent in good order—Price ..... Rs 200

A Tent built expressly for the Hills of a peculiar construction ..... " 350

A Double poled Tent complete in good order, with Bichoba, Routie and Necessary Tent ..... " 400

The above are pitched for inspection near the Well opposite the Appollo gate.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE---A Grey Arab Horse, "*Rejected*" 14—3, the winner of the Newnham Stakes for 1839, would make a very superior Charger. Age 7 years. Price, 1,400 Rupees.

A high caste white Arab 14---1½, six years. Price 550 Rupees.

An exceedingly neat pair of high caste Arab Carriage Horses (one carries a Lady), and Phæton in very good repair. Price 1,000 Rupees. If separated, Horses 700 Rupees, Phæton 400 Rs.

A handsome small grey high caste Arab Horse 6 years old, perfectly sound and free from Vice ..... Rs. 550

A Grey Arab Horse 14 | 1—4 years old—just landed ..... ,, 450

A Pair of Bay Carriage Horses .... ,, 500

A Bengal built Buggy in good repair ..... ,, 350

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. Bombay, 12th Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE.---A very richly chased Silver Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Ewer and Sugar Bowl.

PRICE RUPEES 550.

Apply to,

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

FOR SALE.

A very elegant Cab Phæton, built to particular order, and has been driven six weeks only: has Driving Box and Hind Rumble; is hung on C. springs, with an extremely light Perch; Color dark lake; Lining brown cloth with crimson silk lace. Also, a set of the best double-stitched Harness, with covered Buckles; with a pair of Grey Horses if required.

May be seen on application to Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

Wines received from Messrs. Homery Brothers of Jersey, 3 dozen and 6 dozen Cases.

Claret, Lafitte, Vint. 1834	@ Rs	20	₱	Dozen.
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim, Vint. 1825	,,	20	,,	,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of Ai 1834	,,	35	,,	,,
Champaign, Cognac Brandy, Pale.	,,	15	,,	,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy	,,	15	,,	,,

Ditto Do. from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher, and Co. of London, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Sparkling Champaign	@ Rs	35	₱	Dozen.
Claret, St. Julian, 1834	,,	18	,,	,,
Claret, St. Estephe, 1834	,,	16	,,	,,

Also, in 3 doz. and 6 dozen Cases.

Pale Sherry, of superior quality, *received from Mr. J. W. Bridges, London, and Selected by Captain Grindlay* ..... @ Rs 18 ₱ doz.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy. W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 12th November 1839.

MR. BOSWELL'S SCHOOL.

MR. BOSWELL begs to intimate to the public, that he has removed his Boarding Establishment into the Country, to that airy, commodious, and eligibly situated House, commonly known by the name of "*Harrington Lodge*," Tardeo, near Breach Candy, but that the *School* will, as heretofore, be conducted in the Fort.

Terms and other particulars known upon application.

No. 5, Hummum-street, Fort, 8th November, 1839.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, an assortment of Musical Instruments, consisting of Guitars, Violins, Clarinets, Concert and Signal horns, Trumpets, Flutes, Fiddlesticks, fiddlestrings and Guitarchords.

A. H. HUSCHKE.

No. 9 Military Square.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A few Patent Water Closets with 6 Feet head Pipes, ~~Rs~~ 75 each. Apply to *Rustomjee Nusserwanjee and Co*,

---

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18

ALSO

Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18
per Pint	,,	10

AND

Brown Sherry, in Quarts	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row Bombay, 12th, Nov. 1839.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz. and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay 11th November, 1839.

W. GROVES DENTIST begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he purposes remaining in Bombay for a short time, and may be consulted at his residence, the corner House on the Mazagon Road opposite Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Country House.—November 12th 1839.

TO BE LET.—A house No 2, in Rampart row, a new House in Bakehouse Lane, a House in Mazagon,—Apply to *Cursetjee Jumsetjee.*

12th November.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 12th November 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Goolam Syeb Sheriff bin Moola Esmail Sheriff*, of Bombay Mahomedan, Inhabitant, hath contracted with *Bhanjee Bhim Shroff*, also of Bombay Hindoo, Inhabitant, to sell to him all that Piece of Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling, Chawl or range of Building, consisting of nine and half apartments, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Bhandarwara, commonly called the Nag Davee Street, and in the neighbourhood of the House of Cawnjee Tulsey Dhobee, assessed by the Collector of assessment under (No. 163) Any person, or persons having any claim or demand, by way of Mortgage, Inheritable rights, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to Mr. MORGAN, Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of November 1839.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએયએ—ગુલાંમ • શા ફેબ • શરીફ • ઇનેન • ગુલનાં • જશમા એલ • શરી ફ • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • મુશલમાંન • રેફેવા શફિે • એ ધણી એ • લાંનજી • લીમ • શારાફ • તેબી • શ્રી • મુમ બઇનો • ફીનકુ • રેફેવ શફિે • તેને • ચાલ • એફ • ગાલા • શારા • નવની • જમીન • થ્રુધાં • વેચાતી • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • શ્રી ધુંફે • તે • બાંફારફોટ • લંન ડાર • વાડામો • ત • મોફોલાને • લોફો • નાગદેધીના મોફોલો • ફરીને • ફેફેફે • તથા • ફાંનજી • તલશી • ધોલીનાં • ધેર ની • પડોશામોફે • તે • ઉપર • જાપા નો • આંફ ૧૬૩ મોફે—એ • ઉપર • ફરઅફ • લો ફ • અથવા • લોફોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશો • અથવા • ખીજ • ફાંજ • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગણે • ફોએતો • તેનાં માંને • બંણ • ફરેયજે • આ જથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • શીશતર • મારગી ત • જરીદદારનાં • ધારાનાં • વકીલને • ભફેર • ફરે —મુદતપછી • ફોઇનો • દાવો • ફખુલ • ફરશે • નફી —તારીખ ૧૧ મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૩૯ ❀

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3289

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, November 9th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Dewali holidays have placed an almost entire stop on business during the week and we have consequently scarcely any remarks to offer on the state of our market. The rates of Exchange with Calcutta and London remain without alteration, and no arrivals have taken place from China, from which our latest date is the 17th July.—Freight to London and Liverpool is procurable at 55*s* | to 60*s* | ₱ ton. We note the few following sales which were made early in the week.

60	Candies square nail rod Iron	@ Rs	46 0	₱ Cwt.
150	Pigs. Lead for Arrival	@ ,,	12 0	₱ do.
2	Cases Zebra dresses	@ ,,	2 6	₱ Piece
2000	Bags Moongy Rice	@ ,,	5 0	₱ Bag.
200	Bales Broach Cotton	@ ,,	125 8	₱ Cdy.
200	do. of Compta do	@ ,,	113 0	₱ do
150	do. of Barsee without selection do	@ ,,	91 0	₱ do.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The following sales are all that have been reported during the past week.—

CAMBRICS 8-4ths.—	500	Pieces have been sold	@ Rs 7	0 0 p. p.
GINGHAMS.—	600	do do do	@ ,, 5	8 0 p. p.
DITTO.—	700	do do do	@ ,, 4	0 0 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS (*blchd.*)—150		do do do	@ ,, 9	8 0 p. p.
MADAPOLLAMS—(*grey*) 800		do do do	@ ,, 4	6 0 p. p.
CHINTZ SHIRTS—	80	Dozen do do	@ ,, 14	0 0 p. p.
PLAIN (*Turkey red*)—100		Pieces 34 In 24 yds.	@ ,, 10	14 0 p. p.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy	Sell
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as	Rs as
From No. 1151 to No. 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000	108-12	109
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	110	110-8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 10001 to No. 13,200	110-8	112
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-8	112
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33	104	104-8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs	98	98-2
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none in the Market	113-8	114
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's	101-8	101-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₱ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1/4	2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight	1-11	1 11
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₱ 100 Scarce	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100 ditto	220-8	221
German Crowns ₱ 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Stg		
In small quantities	10-4	10 8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs None offering	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs ditto	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₱ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire	26 0	do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November	9th	Lieut. Price, 4th Regt. N. I. from Deckan.
Ditto	do.	Deputy 1. Genl. H. M. Hospitals F. Loinsworth, Staff.
Ditto	10th	Lieut. Staunton, H. M. 6th Royals.
Ditto	do.	Ensign Austen, 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
Ditto	8th	Capt. Hughes, 12th Regt. N. I. from England.
Ditto	10th	Suptg. Surgeon W. Purnell, Staff from Ruttanagerry.
Do.		P. Cator Esq. from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

November	7th	Capt. F. Durack, 24th Regt. N. I. to England
ditto.	9th	Lieut. A. Shepheard, 24th Regt. N. I. to Mhableshwer Hills.
ditto.	do.	Major J. Jopp, Engineers to Poonah.
ditto.	do.	Captain Landon, 16th Regt. N. I. to do
ditto.	do.	Ensign Williams, 2d Gr. Regt. to Karrachee.
ditto.	do.	Ensign John Kemball 12th Regt. N. I. to Rajcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Malligaum, on the 4th Instant, of a Pulmonary Affection Martha the wife of Archibald Graham, Esq. Surgeon, 15th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 8th Ship Malabar, Robert Pollock, Master from London, Portsmouth 16th July, Madeira 6th Augt.

Do. 9th Barque Virginia, Chas. Whiffer, Master, from Calcutta, left Port of Calcutta 20th Sept.

Do. 10th Ship Lowjee Family, R. Ayres, Acting Master from Calcutta, Sand Heads 20th Augt. Madras 15th Sept.

ditto. do. Barque George Canning, T. Winn, Master from London, left, London 25th June, Downs 28th.

DEPARTURES.

November 8th Ship Bombay, John Furlay, Master, to London.

Passengers.—As per Courier of the 5th Instant.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th Nov.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee	China.	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	20th Nov.
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	5th Dec.
Regular	Richie Stewart & Co.	Calcutta.	
Sultana	Aga Mah. Rahim Esq.	Muscat.	
Richard Mount			
Kingstone	William Nicol and Co.		
* Malabar	Skinner & Co.		
* George Canning	Foster & Co		
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
,, ,, ,,	Coote.		
,, ,, Steamers.	Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta. Berenice.		
,, ,, Brig	Taptee.		
,, ,, Schooner	Shannon. Emily.		
,, ,, Cutter	Nermudda. Margaret.		
,, ,, R. S	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels—Benares, Patamber, Savor, Jane, Ardaseer, Sandaway, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimon Sullemeny, Lowjee Family and Virginia.

H. M. Ship Wellesley, Algerine, & Lame.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Emilia	Pirie Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux.	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	24 August.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do	30th June.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do	11th July.
* Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do	28th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do	In all Augst.
* Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	5th June.
* Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do	20th ditto.
Progre	Do. Do.	Bordeaux.	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London	12th Sept.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Moultrie & Co.	Clyde	13th July.
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool	Middle Aug
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co	do	15th August.
Fatima	Do. Do.	do	22d Sept.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do	21 ditto.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do	23 August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do	1st Sept.
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Elora	Skinner & Co.	do	5th August.
Lady Eliot		London	1st Sept.
Magistrate	Owen & Co	London	10th Sept.
Fairy Queen	Foster & Co	do	15th sept.
Reliance	Ditto	Liverpool	25th Sept.
Lancester	Higginson & Cardwell	do	
Lady Rowena		do	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Betsey,
Stalkart, Fazel Karrim, Futtay Rahimon, and Helen.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest accounts.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	2 15	2 37
Wednesday	3 0	3 25
Thursday	3 53	4 26
Friday	4 50	5 38

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 30.

Our budget of news is small this week, though our letters from which we give extracts reach to the 10th instant.

No further intelligence has been received from Lahore.

Cabul, 4th October, 1839.

Sir,—Since my last communication, many changes have taken place. The 4th Brigade does not return to the Provinces as directed at first, but continues for the present in Affghanistan, this arrangement originates from reports brought in by Doctor Lord in regard of Dost Mahomed, which has established *some fear* among the Politicals, the only Corps returning to Hindoostan, are the Lancers, 3d Cavalry, with the two Companies of Sappers; since writing the above, a friend just informs me, that he has seen the General Orders of this date, which direct the European Regiment and all the Native Corps under the command of Sir Willoughby Cotton to winter at Jelalabad, and to march for that place, the end of this month; the 13th Light Infantry, Camel Battery and a Company of Sepoys to remain at Cabul, under the veteran Sale—the 48th Native Infantry returned this morning from Ghuznee, escorting the State Prisoner, Hyder Khan, (the Dost's son) with several others, the Field Hospital, with all the sick and wounded. Major Warren, and Lieutenant Haselwood of the European Regiment returned to the Army by this opportunity; the former Officer has certainly been desperately wounded, but he has borne up with his troubles most manfully; the medical men declare that to have saved another person's arm shattered as the Major's has been, would have been an impossibility, his temperate habits have saved him, he will, however, be a cripple for life; at one time it was reported, that both arms would require amputation—you have already been made acquainted with the fact of the Major having been wounded in both arms—while a third ball passed over the surface of the chest; altogether he has had a wonderful escape; it is to be hoped, that Lord Auckland will take the services of this Officer into consideration, for one would imagine, six severe wounds received in the assault of Bhurtpore and Ghuznee would entitle him to some claim.

This morning the 5th, Colonel Wade's mission leaves Cabul, and returns to Lahore; to-morrow, the Sappers under Captain Thompson break ground for Jelalabad. A wing of the 35th, under Captain Cowley, will march for Ghuznee in the course of a few days, for the present, to Garrison that place.

Invaliding Committees are now sitting, and a great many Europeans, it is said, must be invalided.

Captain McSherry proceeds with Hyder Khan to Allahabad, when, it is not known; but, that fortress has been decided on, as the place for his confinement.

Barracks for the Europeans are not yet finished, but are progressing slowly. Captain Wheeler, of the 2d Cavalry, is appointed Judge Advocate, and Lieutenant Palmer, of the 48th, Post Master, the 15th is at present the day fixed for the Corps returning to Hindoostan, to commence their march, but this, I cannot vouch for, there be daily so many changes, that in the space of an hour, many alterations may take place.

Our daks now arrive pretty regularly, and I will make you acquainted with all the doings in due course of time,—for the present Adieu.

A private letter, dated *Cabul* the 6th of October, says:

A few days ago, a note written in English, was put into the hands of Sir Alexander Burnes, by a Hindoo who had come from *Bohkara*. The note was from Colonel Stoddart, and was addressed to the British Agent at *Cabul*. The Colonel states, that he is a prisoner in the *Bohkara* Jail, and that he is frequently *exhibited* in the Bazar there!---and he calls earnestly on the British Agent to release him, dead or alive.

Captain Nash, the late Baggage master, has been placed, by Sir John Keane at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Soojah, and is, I hear, to be appointed commandant of His Majesty's Body guard.

Lieutenant Sturt, of the Bengal Engineers, has been appointed Executive Engineer in the Shah's service, on a salary of 1000 Rupees a month, *vice* Lieut. Durand resigned. Lieutenant Durand has been re-appointed Surveyor, with the Army of the Indus.

The Sappers and Miners marched this morning, under Captain Thomson, in progress to the provinces, and for the purpose of repairing the road, as they go along.

We expect the Treasure Escort, bringing 13 Lacks, in here the day after tomorrow. May we not be disappointed---for there is not a Rupee to be seen in Camp! The Troops have received pay up to no later period than for May last! Tell it not in Gath! Colonel Wade left this yesterday for *Lahore*, where it is likely, he will remain as our Resident, at the Court of Kurruck Sing."

We have just perused two private letters from *Cabul*, both dated 10th October, from which we have gleaned the following intelligence.

The Treasure party, under Captain Caulfield, had reached Cabul that morning. The amount of the Treasure was 13 Lacks of Rupees. Captain Caulfield's party escorted many thousands of gallons of Rum also, which, as both Officers and men of the Indus Army, had noth ng to drink in the shape of liquor, save "Bazar Shraub," for months past, must have been highly acceptable.

Sir John Keane was, we are sorry to find, laid up with an attack of Gout.

It was reported in Camp that the 31st Regiment of N. I, under the command of Major Weston, would be ordered to return to the Provinces, from *Quetta* via *Bukkur*---and that the 42nd N I., commanded by Major Clarkson, was to be pushed on to *Candahar*, where it would be stationed.

It would seem that when Major Griffiths, of the 37th N I. saw the General order, directing the return of his Corps to *Hindostan*, he started off, from *Dadur*, to the provinces, in the hope of joining it there; but now that the Regiment has been ordered to remain in *Affghanistan*, he will have to make the best of his way, from India, to *Cabul!*

The Weather at *Cabul* had become severely cold. On the 8th October, the Thermometer in the shade, an hour after sunrise, stood as low as 24° ! ! !

By recent private letters from *Cabul* and *Ghizni*, we are glad to learn that, that active and meritorious Officer, Captain Outram, who lately did good service, in securing some of the murderers of Colonel Herring ---has now succeeded in persuading one of the *Ghilzee* Chiefs to come in; and it was expected, that the others, as he approached them with his Force, would come in also.

It would seem, that General Willshire had detached one wing of Native Infantry, and a Squadron of Cavalry, to overtake Lieutenant Dawes, who had been left with his Guns, three marches South of *Ghizni*, by Captain Outram, Captain O. having been unable to take the Guns with him, from what cause does not appear.

We are glad to learn, that the 4th Regiment of Local Horse, at one time ordered to remain, on service, in *Affghanistan*, have now been directed to return to the Provinces, with the Bengal Column.

Rumour says that Government intend to relieve the Troops in *Affghanistan* as soon as possible. The 5th Cavalry is already spoken of, as the Regiment destined to relieve the 3d Light Cavalry at Jullalabad.

A Treasure party with 3 Lacs 96 thousand rupees under command of Major Hicks arrived here on Monday last from Agra via Muttra and Adyghur.

Dr. Ranken left this for Loodianah, on a tour connected with his duties, on the 28th instant.

Our gallant friends of the 64th seems to be doomed to be the sport of rumours, only last week we had it upon *undoubted authority* that they were to proceed to their old station Allyghur, and now, we are *positively* informed that they will receive immediate orders to march to Candahar or Cabool to relieve the 37th, which Corps is in a most weak and sickly state; that some relief must take place is most certain, should the 64th go, it will become a question whether the Officers absent on Staff employ, will be expected to join.

A Correspondent from Benares gives us the following Military movements:

"The 12th Regiment arrived on the 10th by water, and on the following day the 18th embarked, and proceeded en route to the Presidency.

Orders have arrived to build lines for a fourth Corps to be stationed here, (the 9th Regiment from Chittagong) but they are to be *cutcha*, and the cost is limited, which gives it the appearance of a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant Pearson, who, it was first of all intended, should accompany the Bishop, has now proceeded with the Depot Company of his Regiment to Juanpoor, and Lieutenant Hay, of the 50th Native Infantry, has been nominated to the command of his Lordship's Guard, Lieut. Robbins is coming up in command of the Depot Company of the 15th Regiment, and the Adjutant Lieutenant Metcalfe, (who acted as Interpreter to Major Mountain's Detachment of Her Majesty's Troops as far as this) has joined the Head Quarters at Juanpoor.

Captain Corfield, of the 47th, who had recruited to the extent of 60 or 80 men, was informed that he would have to pay and subsist them himself, till the arrival of the Commandant!! Memorabilia!!

Lieutenant Mirchin, 67th, proceeds to Allahabad, as Interpreter to Major Mountain's Detachment."

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCT. 31.

We understand Mr. James Davidson will succeed Mr. Currie as Secretary for the North Western Provinces.

CAWNPORE.---(*From a Correspondent.*)---Her Majesty's 16th regiment is to be relieved from Indian service as soon as the 50th from New South Wales arrives at Calcutta, but as the said 50th is not to leave that celebrated colony until relieved by the 96th, coming out by thirties and forties as convict guards from England, the L---d only knows *when* the poor 16th will get away, particularly as the Secretary of State has declared in his place in the House of Commons, his intention of restricting the transport of convicts to the Eastward, to one-half the average number usully embarked, and those only to Norfolk Island. It seems the demoralization occasioned by the system before pursued is too shocking to be named, so that the exile of our gallant countrymen is likely to be protracted to an indefinite period. They had so many years of half batta and half tentage to boot, that the Government is said to be averse to subjecting them to further damage on that score, for should the Corps be two or perhaps three years still in Bengal, and there is nothing more likely, the disparity, if they are *remanded* downwards to half batta, would be nearly two to one against them. *Five* years of the reduced pay out of 20 is the computation (for out of eight stations for Queen's Corps *two*, or one-fourth are half batta) if equal justice is to be rendered to all---but five years out of eleven is bad enough already; the infliction of two or three years more would make the disadvantage fall most unequally on the Queen's regiments.

SIMLA ---The weather is becoming unpleasantly cold, and many wish themselves back in the plains. There is no news.

SIR HENRY FANE.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,— A writer in the *Agra Ukhbar* of September 21st, with reference to the Commander-in-Chief in India, has stated as follows: -

"In some letters in Colonel Gurwood's correspondence we observe, in the Peninsula he (Sir H. Fane) openly *set all military authority at defiance*, in the manner of resigning his command Considering the grave nature of this offence with reference to its probable effect upon discipline, &c. &c. &c.

As a more false charge was never made against any Officer, it is desirable that the readers of the *Ukhbar* may be undeceived. The truth is as follows:—

At the end of the Campaign of 1813 by the surrender of Pampeluna, and the expulsion of the French from Spain, the corps of Cavalry which Sir H. Fane commanded, was left in the valley of the Ebro, to remain during the winter to recover their condition, while, the remainder of the army crossed the Pyrenees into France.

Private reasons rendered it desireable to Sir Henry Fane to return to England, while his corps was thus inactive; and he accordingly forwarded the resignation of his command to His Grace the Duke of Wellington; but so far from doing so in any *insubordinate* or *offensive* manner, he sent his request through Sir Stapleton Cotton, (as the Duke himself states in the letters alluded to!) which was the *correct* and *only* channel for such a measure.

The Duke of Wellington condescended to express a wish, that Sir H. Fane should remain with the army, then, of course, he waived his private desire to return to England, and was ordered into France to join the advance of the army.

This is the only foundation for the highly offensive and groundless charges made by your correspondent.

Yours obediently.
HAZIR.

AGRA JOURNAL 2 Nov,

We hear that the Head-Quarters of the Army move down to Calcutta immediately; but whether by land or water is not, we believe, decided.

We understand that Government has caused an inquiry to be instituted, as to the comparative cost of the present Burkundauze Establishment, and that of the Local Corps of these Provinces; which were disbanded some years since as a supposed economical measure, and burkundazes substituted in their room.

The Southern Division of the Trigonometrical Survey, under Lieutenant Waugh, reached the Station, *en route* from Mussoorie, on the 31st ultimo. This portion of the Survey is proceeding for the season to Seronge, and ultimately to the Neilgherries, for the purpose of taking celestial observations.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—OCTOBER 29.

It is rumoured that Lord Auckland will not return to the presidency so early as was once supposed. It is believed that Lord Auckland himself is anxious to come, but the rest of the family circle are not so desirous of visiting the plains at present. The resuscitation of Dost Mahommed affords a sufficient reason for His Lordship's continuance in the hills, and the chances are that advantage will be taken of it.

A letter from Central Asia, dated 7th October 1839. says:—

"The Kafila which left Lahore on the 5th August with treasure, rum, and other stores for the Army of the Indus, reached Sultanpoor on the west side of Khybar Pass on the 28th September, having got through the Pass without molestation from the Khybarees. The troops at Ulli Musjid are in a most dreadful state from sickness, fever and dysentery; hardly a man has escaped and many have died. Of the company of the 20th N. I, left there with Captain Ferris, commandant of the Fort, a subadar, a havildar, and eleven sepoys died during the month of September. Captain Ferris himself was so ill that he was forced to quit the place. Out of three thousand five hundred men, Hindostanee and Punjabees, in and about Ulli Musjid, there were not, the end of September, five hundred fit for duty.

'Mr. Baness, merchant, left Lahore on the 16th September, on hisway to Cabool with supplies for the Sahiban—May his profits be as great as his deserts!

'Only a small part of the army returns at present to India; the greater portion of the Bengal column is to be retained in Afghanistan.'

It appears by the following extract from a letter from Midnapore, received by us yesterday, that the bad roads, the overladen wallets, and the wretched dawk arrangements, are not the *only* evil circumstances, which interrupt our communication with the 'port for India' presidency:—

'*Midnapore, 25th Oct.*—This morning news has arrived there that a dak runner was killed yesterday by a tiger while carrying the *Bombay* mail. The place is called Gootia, about 30 miles distant of the Bombay road; the report is that three men were running at night with one or more torches to frighten away tigers' but notwithstanding these precautions, a tiger sprung upon one man, killed him and carried him off. The packets arrived here covered with blood; this place is notorious for tigers, and last year a good number of people was destroyed by them. The jungle is heavy, and there is but little chance of seeing the tiger in time, for elephants would be of little or no use.'—Oct. 30.

While the worthy Deputy Governor of Bengal takes all possible care to exercise little or none of the public hospitality expected from one in his position, even if he had *not* an allowance at his command for such simple duties, the Governor of Madras, Lord Elphinstone, apparently omits no opportunity of bringing society together, and affording them a taste of his good cheer. If the Queen has a birthday, (and she has such things sometime, (God bless her!) Lord Elphinstone invites all Madras to a ball;—Does a Commander-in-chief bid farewell to the community?—The Governor calls them together to pledge a parting cup:—Do our troops across the Indus gain an important victory at the expense of much bloodshed, Lord Elphinstone is the first to entreat his friends to quaff and dance to the honor of the gallant fellows who have particularly distinguished themselves. And now, when birthdays are rare, and Commanders-in chief scarce, and signal victories no longer obtainable, we find the gallant dragoon---the beloved of maids of honor---rather than arrest the progress of mirth, publicly inviting the people of Madras (or such as helped to pay for the statue to Sir Thomas Munro) to a dinner in celebration of the *exposure of that statue to public view*!! In fact, give him but a reason for it, and straightway the festive board is crowded with the great, the gay, and the good.

We forbear to institute invidious comparisons, but we *do* think that the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Robertson would lose but little popularity if he were occasionally to follow the example set him by the Governor of the benighted.---Ibid.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCT 29.

Her Majesty's 18 gun sloop the *Favourite* came in from Madras yesterday, with treasure for the Mint to the amount of £150,000—she is, we understand, to proceed from hence to the New South Wales station. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter descriptive of the voyage of the vessel from Madras:—"We left Madras on the 11th of this month; and the *Larkins*, East Indiaman, arrived from Calcutta the day before we sailed. Her Commander died on the voyage. On our passage, we fell in with a portion of a wreck supposed to be that of a country brig, comprizing the mainmast, main yard, and spanker boom, with the sails torn to ribbons. The mast seemed to have been cut away. We have had a tedious but a pleasant passage. I should have informed you that the naval squadron sailed about the 4th, for Bombay, to await instructions from England about the Opium affair. Since the *Favorite* left Calcutta, she has been to Amherst, Penang, Trincomalee and Madras. The navy is about to be increased on this station—H. M. Ship *Druid* 44, Capt. the Right Hon'ble Lord R. S. Churchill; and *Childers* 18, Commander L. Halsted, being hourly expected at Trincomalee."

For the information of all who were were not present at the Meeting, we have to say that a dividend of £50 per share, by bills on England, was declared at the Ninth Half Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Hope Insurance Company, held this day.—*Oct.* 30.

The *Englishman* of this morning institutes a comparison, which we think as invidious as it is unjust, between the conduct of the Governor of Madras, and the Deputy Governor of this Presidency, in respect to their observance of the rites of hospitality. In the first place, we believe that, as such, our Deputy Governor derives no increase of allowance—while we know, and the *Englishman* knows too, that the state of his health absolutely precludes him from giving, or, at least, superintending public entertainments. As this last fact is one of which few people in Calcutta can be ignorant, seeing that his Honor was lately obliged to try the benefit of a change at the Sand-heads, we feel the more astonished at the comparison that has been instituted by one, who is well aware how very dissimilar, in the respect alluded to, are the situations of the two parties. But of a truth nothing ought to astonish us that proceeds from the *Englishman*, who, in his anxiety to acquire popularity, gives a colour to his statement which, upon examination, it is not capable of bearing.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU,---OCT. 29.

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Suffren*, Moran, from Bourbon 12th July; the *Nymph*, McGowan, from Singapore 29th Sept. and Penang 7th Oct., and the *Saipe*, Spain from Moulmein 4th and Rangoon 14th Oct.

Our readers, more particularly those connected with China, will have perused Commissioners Lin's proclamation, with mingled sentiments of disgust and contempt. Under the avowed pretence of punishing the alleged murderer of a Chinese, who met his death in a brawl, the object of Lin, undoubtedly, is to intimidate Captain Elliot, and induce him to deliver up some one Englishman, no matter to Lin whom, and no matter to Lin whether innocent or guilty, in order that he, Lin may put such unhappy victim to death in expatriation of the death of the Chinaman; but chiefly and most especially, that he put an Englishman to death, in triumphant exultation, over a set of degraded outside vagabonds. Lin knows, very probably, that the party who actually caused the death of the Chinese cannot be identified. He cares not one farthing about that. A Chinaman has been killed in a fray with an Englishmen, and an Englishman must Lin have, upon whom to put in execution the *Lex talionis* of the celestial empire. Having found that the starving experiment succeeded in causing the surrender of the opium, he is trying, by a repetition of it, to obtain the surrender of a British subject, on whom to exercise his unrighteous and uncivilized judgment; but we need hardly express our certainty, that in *this* object, it is impossible that he should succeed. If no similar case had occurred, we are sure that Captain Elliott would never yield up a British subject to their tribunals; but he has precedents before him, of the false and treacherous conduct of the Chinese Authorities in cases of this kind. In the year 1812, we think it was, that a sailor, belonging to an American merchantman lying off Canton, being on the deck, threw over board a jar or other vessel, which accidentally killed a Chinaman. This coming to the ears of the Chinese Local Authorities, the sailor was by them demanded to be given up; which demand was resisted for some time, but at length, on the most solemn assurances, that if committed to the Chinese officials, as the death of the Chinaman was clearly accidental, the sailor would merely be subjected to a form of trial, and restored to his ship. Under this solemn assurance, the sailor was made over to them, and by their order was taken into Canton and strangled. With this precedent before him, and indeed without it, under present circumstances, Captain Elliott, would not think for a moment of delivering up a British subject to the Chinese, even though the homicide wore a felonious aspect. As for the attempt to starve into compliance in the present instance, it can only be regarded with contempt. Thus then the Chinese question has been placed by Commissioner Lin, upon an entireiy different, and much more serious footing, than hitherto. The question now stands thus:—Lin says "a Chinaman has been killed in an affray with your people; our law is life, and we will have an Englishman's life for a Chinaman's life; and not only will we starve you into compliance if we can, by stopping your supplies, but we will, if we can catch any one of you, make his life pay for the life of the dead Chinaman." Now, it is pretty clear, that, under these circumstances, it is impossible that any trade, but the trade of war, can be carried on with China, and as it is impossible that Captain Elliott should yield in this instance, there can be no trade with China but that which is carried on by the barter and exchange of cannon balls and gunshot wounds until Commissioner Lin, shall think proper to "give in." Now we cannot help thinking, that the Chinese Government, who are a shrewd set of personages after their own fashion, must be conscious that should we open a trade with the last mentioned articles of barter, the balance of trade must prove very much against the celestial Empire; and they will very soon apprehend, that although they may choose to tell their own subjects, that we cannot live unless their tea, silk, and rhubarb, be kindly given by them for our sustenance, yet that if such be the case, if they wont be given, we can take if we choose so to do. We therefore are inclined to think, that in the present instance, Commissioner Lin's zeal has outrun his discretion We think that in bringing things to an absolute crisis, he has overshot his mark, and that his employers will by no means feel inclined to encrease the number of his honorable buttons, upon the occasion of this exertion of his vigor. But he was brought the matter to a crisis,---a crisis the issue of which must be, that either Lin must give up his demand, or that all manner of trade between China and England must cease. The question that will then arise, whether it be expedient to go to war with China, for which, we take it, we have now more than sufficient ground, and by an appeal to the last argument, to bring the Chinese Government to reason. But we do not think that that Government ever intended, or does intend, to push matters to such extremities. However bombastically the Emperor's edicts may talk, respecting the strength and power and wrath of the Chinese, and however much contempt may be affected, for the revenue derived from the trade with Great Britain and its dependencies, there is in reality little either of real power, or wealth, in China; and far less, is there of the spirit of Diogenes, in the Chinese Cabinet. They have as sound an estimate of the value of dollars, as Jonathan himself, and we think a very little shew of fight on our part, would be sufficient to convince them that, British dollars, taken amicably, are far preferable commodities to British bullets, taken in the way of exchange. We think that the Chinese Court, will not support Lin in his last act of rigor, and that he will be directed to truck under. If, not, we must confess that we should recommend having recourse to a demonstration and something more.—*Oct.* 30.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE—NOV. 1.

KURNOOL ---Our intelligence from Kurnool is to the 26th ultimo: the 3d Light, and 16th Native Infantry with the Hyderabad Train arrived there on the 25th, and agreeable to Division Orders Colonels Leggatt's Brigade commenced its retrograde march to Secunderabad on the following day. Two Companies of H. M. 39th Foot and the 16th Native Infantry were in occupation of the Fort The Nawaub was held in confinement as a State Prisoner in the New Pettah. The Dewan, Namdar Khan, and 100 Rohilla and Pathan prisoners were in custody at Colonel Dyce's Camp, on the Toombudra, at Zorapore; the Troops composing which, with the exception of the 34th Light Infantry, received orders on the 26th to commence their march to their several stations on the following morning. The Commissioners with their escort, were encamped near the Pettah; as also the Sappers, who were still actively employed as "Miners" and with unabated success, for not only did brass Guns and Howitzers in endless numbers continue to turn up before them from beneath the floors of out buildings, but it is strongly believed that a further very valuable addition to the "Prize Funds" both in specie and jewels had been discovered within the apartments of the Zenanah.

We subjoin an extract from a letter received last evening from Kurnool: --

"You may remember that in 1832, poor Macdonald of the Civil Service was barbarously murdered at Cuddapah—a clue has been fortunately obtained the other day to one of his murderers, who has been living ever since in the city of Hyderabad, where through the intervention of the Resident, he has been secured and sent down to the Criminal Court at Cuddapah, where after due investigation by the authorities, he has been fully committed for trial.

The Commissioners have already appointed five or six Tahsildars for the Revenue duties of the Kurnool country, and several more are to be appointed. The Country is perfectly quiet, and the people are delighted at the change of rule. The ex-Nawab is to be confined as a state Prisoner at Vellore, and very lucky is he to get off so easily."

THE KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.---We have letters from General Wilson's Camp near Cotapillay to the 25th October, but their contents are of little interest, being chiefly extracts from Division Orders relative to the breaking up of the Force, as follows: - -

"D. A. O. 21st October.—Agreeably to the requisition of the Commissioners, Major Bond and Captain Balfour, will remain until further orders at Kurnool to complete the duty on which they are now employed. The undermentioned Staff Officers at present doing Regimental duty, conformably to Instructions from the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, will rejoin without delay their respective Departments.

Major Montgomerie, 7th L. C.
Captain Cumberledge, 7th Lt. C.
Do. Johnstone, 3d Lt. I.
Do. Clark, Do.
Lieutenant Allen, Do.
Captain Grant, 16th N. I.
Do. Ottley, 29th N. I.

Captain Holland, Acting Commisary of Ordnance at Bellary, has permission to rejoin his station.

D. O. Dated 22d October With reference to yesterday's orders, the undermentioned Troops will march on the 24th instant at an hour named by the Senior Officer; Lt. Col. Leggett will take charge of the whole. The 3d L I. on route to Secunderabad. The Hyderabad Ordnance and Stores on route to Secunderabad. The 16th Regiment to relieve the 51st Native Infantry at Kurnool.

D. A. O. 24th October. On the occasion of the Troop from Hyderabad being ordered to return into Cantonment, Major General Wilson returns his best thanks to Brigadier James, Major Bond and all the Officers and men of this portion of the Field Force, especially of the Artillery and Ordnance Departments; whose great exertions in bringing on the Ordnance, through the obstacles presented by a very difficult country and unfavourable weather, and joining the Force in the most efficient state, entitle them to his particular notice and approbation, and which he will not fail to bring to the notice of Government and the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

(Signed) T. J. NEWBOLD.
A. D. A. A., G. D. C.

General Wilson's Camp continued free from Cholera, but fever was rather prevalent, tho' not of a serious nature. The Force was under orders to move about eight miles on route towards Ghooty upon the 26th, and it was expected that the Head Quarters and the whole of the Corps would be in full march to their respective Stations by the 28th ul imo, or at furthest by the 1st November. The Dragoons and Horse Artillery were to return at once to Bangalore, the detachment of the latter at Kurnool being relieved by a Brigade of guns from the Foot Artillery. It was supposed that a Squadron of the 7th Cavalry would also continue for some time at Kurnool. The chief topic of conversation in Camp, and one we must say of first rate interest, was the question of Prize Money, the amount of which is expected to be very considerable It was at first believed that the Nawab had been forced away by his Foreign Mercenaries, and held by them in pawn until their arrears should be paid up, but there were no grounds for the supposition, as it is well known that he was not only a willing prisoner amongst them, but that no more than three months pay were due to his troops, whose residence at Zorahpore was strictly in obedience to the Nawaub's direct orders; and further it is equally known that he himself took a personal share in the action.

MILITARY RUMOURS.---It is said that the Command of the Body Guard will be conferred either on Major Montgomery of the 7th, or Captain Grant, of the 5th Light Cavalry.

SINGAPORE.

SIAM.—The *Hero* has arrived since our last from Siam, by which we have accounts from Bankok to the 11th ultimo. The letters received by this opportunity still continue to give the most deplorable details regarding the number and miserable condition of the Malay prisoners lately brought up from *Quedah*, as well as from *Patani* and *Sangora*. According to our correspondent's information, obtained in part from some of the wretched victims themselves, they amount altogether to several thousands doomed to a cruel and hopeless slavery. They were to be seen huddled together in crowds, "the young and the old, male and female, the dead and the dying, on the floor of a bamboo shed," and were dying off fast, and welcoming death as a release from suffering. The inhuman savages who are guilty of these outrages against a population that ought to be under our protection, are the allies, the courted allies, of the British government.---*Free Press, Sept* 12.

DEATH.---At Singapore, on the 6th Sept. George Smith, late Commander of the Barque *Alice Crowther*, of Liverpool.---*Ibid.*

CHINA.

THE MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA.—China has perhaps the longest navigable coast of any country in the world; including Mantchooria, in integral part of this Empire, the whole extent is not less than 1800 miles. Only the central part between the Yang tsze keang and the Yellow river, is devoid of harbours, the remainder is more or less indented, and furnishes many excellent anchorages. The advantages did not pass unnoticed by the gain-seeking race of inhabitants, that live on the coast, yet a natural aversion against the sea kept them for a long while from contending with its boisterous waves. So little did the ancient Chinese engage in maritime enterprizes, that the very existence of so large an island as Formosa, of which the mountains may be seen on a fine day from the opposite coast of Fokeen, was unknown up to the 14th century Some unfortunate mariner might have been driven there by stress of weather, but nobody took the trouble of investigating its situation and extent. Even to this very moment, when all the world is smothered with improvements and glorying in discoveries, the island has never yet been circumnavigated by any Chinese vessel. At the same time, the natives made more extensive voyages under the Tang dynasty, than even the present race of adventurers. What Chinese junk would venture at present to Ceylon or the Persian Gulph? But then they went in a safe manner creeping along the coast, trading wherever they found a harbour, and did not care if they even spent 3 or 4 years on a single voyage These enterprizes were restricted to only a few vessels, and these were so immensely large that perhaps one half got a ground and was lost. According to the extravagant descriptions that are left to us, these leviathans resembled cities, and there were gardens kept on board to supply the crew with vegetables. Now though this may appear a mere traveller's tale, there is a little truth in it The Chinese possess several kind of cresees, of which the seed, when thrown into the water, very rapidly grows. Of this herbage the sailors are very fond, and they are in the habit of taking the seeds with them and sowing it at pleasure.

These distant adventures were continued until the Arabs entered into competition, and then they became more and more scarce. What a pity it is, that the Chinese never published journals of these voyages; what light would they have thrown upon the condition of the Indian Archipelago? How well they might have described the islanders that confessed Hinduism and Budhuism. All this however we must now forego, and it is really annoying, that even the national history does not mention a single instance of such a voyage though whole pages are filled with the miserable intrigues of a wretched court.

We believe that during all this time the maritime native trade consisted strictly in coasting along the shore, and that even this was not carried on to a very great extent. There were several reasons, which render this probable. Kwang tsing and Fokeen, the two south-western provinces, were during the middle ages only scantily inhabited, the natives lived a semibarbarous life and were far behind in the useful arts. It is however from those, that maritime commerce has received its principal impulse. On the other hand the island navigation was in many respects so well directed, the intercourse between the provinces on account of the many canals and rivers so easy, that the people felt less the necessity of seeking a communication by sea. Moreover many disasters seem to have occured, a proof that navigation was quite in its infancy, which deterred the people from embarking in these perilous undertakings. One of the principal causes that nade Kublai construct the great canal, this masterpiece of Chinise hydraulics, was the loss of the grain junks by sea. We may also form a conclusion of the structure and command of the sea craft of those times, by reading that of the innumerable fleet with which the Tartar conqueror assaulted Japan; only a few vessels escaped, all the remainder being scattered by a storm. They were perhaps unwieldly, manned with people who had never before seen the sea, and on the slightest breeze blowing gave up all hopes of saving their lives abandoning themselves to the caprices of a treacherous element.

Under the Ming dynasty naval affairs were in a said state. From this lethargy however the Japanese roused the celestials. A nation hitherto confined to its recluse islands, all at once was induced to visit for the sake of commerce the harbours of China. The merchants, insulted and cheated, very soon turned pirates, and committed the greatest atrocities along the whole coast. Self-defence very naturally forced the Chinese to improve their naval architecture, and by degrees a navy put to sea in order to cope with the worthless marauders. It appears that the celestials took their model from the invaders, and this constitutes until this very day the pattern for building the seagoing junks. The greatest benefits however accrued to navigation from the invasion of the Mantchous and the establishment of a separate state on Formosa. Thousands of Chinese, loath to bear the yoke of these barbarians and to wear the badge of servitude, a dangling tail, sought a refuge on the wide sea, where they either turned pirates or joined Koksing; others, moreover, driven from their homes, fled to the islands of the Archipelago and whilst founding new settlements engaged their countrymen to visit them from time to time The navy of Koksing must have been very respectable, for he was able to bid defiance to a Dutch fleet, a nation who at the time had the fame of being the bravest of the brave. He even insulted the Spaniards with his squadron at Manila, and for some years, actually was master of the Chinese seas. To this valiant chieftain the Tartars had to oppose a most miserable fleet, which was again and againe beaten and almost annihilated. We have heard that some minister proposed to the Emperor to change the build of the vessels, and that the displeased monarch threw to the innovator a shoe, saying, take this for a model. Whether this tale is true or not, one thing is certain, that the carpenters have invariably, given the form of a shoe to their junks, and will continue to do so, until foreigners oblige them to adopt different measures.

It is under this dynasty that navigation has been in the most flourishing condition, and though the Chinese have effected no considerable improvement, yet have they multiplied their maritime craft to an immense degree, and sail now in every direction of the coast. It is however very extraordinary, that whilst they witnessed the great improvements of western nations, they remained in this very useful art stationery. Even allowing that the bulk of the nation, whilst living under the most despotic sway, could not improve in architecture, yet those who have settled in the Archipelago under liberal governments have never availed themselves of those advantages. Let hundreds of junks be lost, yet they will continue to build junks. We once happened to be on board a brig commanded by a Chinese Captain. He however navigated the vessel just as if she had been a junk, and though an old quadrant was hanging in a corner, it had lost the index and was there for ornament sake. However, in discussing these subjects we have almost forgotten that we were going to write upon maritime commerce, which we must do another time to make good the superscription.—*Canton Press, Aug.* 3.

PEKING.---There are again bitter complaints uttered by the members of the Board of Revenue against the Lieutenant Governors of Shantung, Shanse, and Hoopih, on account of their remaining so long in arrears of large sums due to the treasury. To make it still worse, those gentlemen have lost all shame and year after year defer payment.

CHOOSAN.---On the 10th of June two foreigners in a wretched plight were driven on the shores of this island. They wore the hair in a tuft, being clad in a short garment, and their skiff contained nothing but a water jar. The magistrate on examining them, could not make out what they possibly could be, and it was presumed that they might be people from Korea. Upon further investigation it was ascertained that they were fishermen from the kingdom of Haenan? (kingdom of the southern sea---lascars?) who had been driven hither by stress of weather. The authorities of Fokeen are charged with transporting them again to their homes.

MACAO.---The Keun min foo has published an order forbidding the gainseeking people to leave their homes for foreign countries and to meet ships in the outer seas. This restriction seems to be at variance with the law that indulgently permits flowery natives to repair to other countries under the promise of returning after a number of years.

SIAM.---More than one thousand Chinamen both opium smokers and dealers have been taken up by government, and are sent in chains to repair and build the city wall. These prosecutions therefore turn out to some advantage, and are the cause of giving greater stability to government by enclosing the palace with an impregnable wall. The poor fellows do not receive either food nor wages and must procure it themselves. A great number of troops have been sent in the vessels destined for China to Sonka where a rebellion had broken out.—*Canton Press, August* 17.

PROVISION STOPPING EDICT.

Tseang, Keun min foo of Macao, San, Che heen of Heangshan district, and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, hereby conjointly issue this proclamation, that all may know and understand.

We have just received a dispatch from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, the Viceroy Tang, and the Fooyuen E. which contains the following, viz.

The English merchant ships which arrived here during this present year, having gone in a heap to anchor at Tseem sha tsuy (or Hongkong) on the high seas, a number of sailors and others in consequence of this went ashore, got drunk and raised a disturbance, which led to one of our people being deprived of his life. Immediately afterwards a certain Wei yune commanded Elliot to produce the murderer for trial and execution. Who would have supposed it? Elliot in opposition refused to receive our edicts and obstinately declined to deliver up the murderer! previously to this the said Keun min foo had commanded the Wei le to (procurador) to petition the Governor of Macao, to give Elliot orders that he should forthwith bind the murderer and deliver him up to expiate his crime, but we have no document from the Keun min foo stating that he has complied with our demands. Anterior to this, we, the High Commissioner &c., had given orders, in reference to the empty store ships which had discharged their opium, that they should forthwith get under weigh and return to their country, but they have already delayed upwards of two months, and scarcely eleven of their number have yet been reported to us as having passed the Ladrone islands! the rest of them still keep loitering and looking about them! And further in respect to Dent and others whom we had received a positive Imperial edict to expel and drive back to their countries hardly six individuals of them are reported to us as having set sail, the rest are either staying at Macao or living on board the foreign ships, neither the one nor the other has any intention to fix a day for returning home, they delay and put off in a manner which amount to positive opposition to the laws of the land! Now we find, that amongs crimes, none is greater than the crime of murder, and among the affairs of this world, none are of so much importance as those where human life is concerned. What reason is there why we should permit you to screen a murderer, and decline acting in a case of this kind! Respectfully searching the records, we find that during the reign of the Emperor Keaking, because that the outside foreigners showed a great deal of pride and perverseness and conducted themselves most unobsequively, therefore an Imperial edict was with deep respect received, commanding that "on the receipt of this Imperial order, prohibit all entrance to Macao by water, and cut off all supplies of food &c &c. Respect this!" and at this present moment as the circumstances of the case are somewhat similar, so ought we to set to work in a somewhat similar manner. But then this present affair has reference to the English foreigners *alone*, and as they persist in offering opposition to the laws, we cannot but show them the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire. As for the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, and the foreigners of every other Country whatever they are not one hair's breadth concerned in the matter. As respects the portuguese dwelling at Macao, let them make out a clear and distinct list of the rice flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks and other eatables that they require for their daily consumption and the cooked victuals for the black slaves, which done, let them petition the said Keun min foo and Tso tang who will examine the list and settle the quantum, and give a chop along with it to show the shop keepers and others that they may sell this amount to them the same as ever, to manifest our sympathy and compassion. As regards the English foreigners however, who dwell at Macao, the half of them are Captains and mates of ships, who when they come to Macao to live, by forming connections with the Portuguese and having constant intercourse with them, come to be as intimate as brothers. These said Englishmen who live at Macao, pay very handsome sums for the houses they rent, to serve as bait to their hook. The Portuguese covet the rents thus to be obtained, and utterly forget the preventions they ought to take against these robber—birds who wish to possess themselves of their nest! It is indeed hard to secure that these Portuguese will not supply (the English) with provisions, thus getting most egregiously duped and befooled by them, and it is also not certain that they may not feel pleasure in giving them this assistance! We the High Commissioners, Viceroy, and Fooyuen, wish to subdue the hearts of these southern barbarians according to the principles of reason, and forasmuch looking up and embodying the goodness of the Great Emperor, feeling lest their hearts be at the extremity of fright and agitation, and feeling anxious about their simplicity and stupidity in allowing themselves to be duped, cannot but completely explain all those particulars and issue this edict that you (the inferior Mandarins) may immediately in your turn communicate the same (to the Potuguese,) &c. &c. &c.

Now we the said Keun min foo, Tso tang &c., having received this edict, we find that some English sailors having got drunk deprived one of our people of his life, and yet set themselves against the delivering up of the murdered; that the merchant vessels which had arrived, would neither enter the port to Whampoa, nor spread their sails and go back; that the empty opium ships which had delivered their opium, as well as those vagabond foreigners who had been expelled by a positive Imperial Edict to that effect, had not entirely returned to their country. In every instance have these English shown the utmost contempt and recklessness, which is equivalent to the putting of themselves by their own act out of the pale of the laws! Now we the said Keun main foo &c., have received a communication from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and the High Officers of the provincial government, commanding that a display be made of the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire in cutting off the provisions; but this view or intention is meant to apply to the *English foreigners only*, the Portuguese who dwell at Macao, as well as the foreigners of all other countries being in no ways concerned in this matter, ought as formerly to remain quiet in the full enjoyment of their wont *et odium cum dignitate*. But as the English foreigners who are now residing at Macao, have firm friendship and constant intercourse with the Portuguese, it is hard to secure that these last may not clandestinely buy provisions for the English, and it is equally difficult to secure that our own shop keepers and common people may not clandestinely supply them with the same.

Besides then, in accordance with the edict from the High Officers issuing our commands to the Portuguese Wei le to (or procurador) that he communicate the same to the Governor of Macao that he in his turn command all the foreigners dwelling at Macao, that with one accord they permit not the English people to be supplied with the necessaries of life—as relates to the provender required for the sustenance of the Portuguese and all other foreigners dwelling in Macao, whether it be rice, flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks, fish, flesh, or other eatables, as also the food prepared and bought for the black slaves, let lists of the men, women, children, servants &c. be made out, and these lists passed to the procurador, who will sum them up and acquaint us the Keun min foo &c. with their total amount, who having examined the same and settled the quantum will conformably give orders to the said shopkeepers and others that they duly supply the same—besides all this really fearing lest many of our native people and shopkeepers now dwelling in Macao, may not fully know our manner of acting, we hereby unite the circumstances, and issue this clear and perspicuous edict, and by these presents command that all the natives dwelling at Macao, shopkeepers, &c. &c., make themselves thoroughly acquainted therewith. Do ye supply the Portuguese and all other foreigners (excepting the English) residing at Macao with the provisions and necessaries as specified in the duly examined and certified accounts; beyond this sell not one hairs breadth more! which will lead to the English receiving sustenance by stealth, and other evils of like nature; In reference to the compradors, servants and others in the employment of Englishmen, we have already issued a proclamation that they be immediately driven forth. As for you shopkeepers, who have long been resident at Macao pursuing your bu-

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siness, you surely will carry out these views with all sincerity, but if you dare clandestinely to sell provisions (to the English) so soon as discovered, your persons will be seized and most rigorously punished, and your shops will be closed and sealed up! Most assuredly not the slightest indulgence will be shown you! Regarding the said English foreigners, if they can repent of their crime and awake to a sense of their error and immediately deliver up the murderer, then we, the said Keun-min-foo, &c. &c., will petition the high officers of Government that as an act of extraordinary goodness they extend mercy towards them, and removing these restrictions, permit them to transact business as before! As for you the said shopkeepers and native inhabitants of Macao, ye have all properties and lives! let each and every one tremble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 5th day. Macao, 15th August, 1839.

Tseang, Keun-min-foo of Macao, Lan, Chief Magistrate of Heangshan district, and Paung, Tsotang of Macao, conjointly issue this clear and perspicuous edict, to the end that all men may know and understand, viz.

Whereas it appears that during the present year, the merchant ships of the English nation which had arrived here, went in a flock, and cast anchor at Tseemsha tsuy on the ocean's surface (or the high seas,) and that they would not on arrival enter the port of Whampoa, which led to a number of their sailors and others going a shore and getting drunk, when they raised a disturbance, which ended in depriving one of our people of his life!

Now the High officers of Government have already communicated their orders through a Wei yune to Elliott, commanding him forthwith to deliver up the murderer for trial and punishment. But who would have supposed it! Elliott has now for a long time refused to deliver up the murderer, and in reference to the empty Opium store ships which were ordered to get under weigh and return home, it appears that hardly a dozen of them have yet been reported as having passed the Landrones? and in so far as regards Dent and the other foreigners whom we had received a special Imperial Edict to expel and send back to their countries, those who have been only reported to us as having gone home, scarce amount to six individuals! the remainder of the Opium store ships and the foreign vagabands still keep loitering here and looking about them the same as ever! In every instance have delay and procrastination been persisted in, which amounts in fact to a determined opposition to the laws! and therefore it is that the high officers feeling indignant thereat, have resolved to show them the majestic severity of the Celestial Empire, and for as much without discriminating between those who remain on ship board, or those who dwell at Macao, we shall treat them in the same way by utterly cutting off their provisions and in other respects treating them with increased rigor. Besides the Portuguese, and all other foreigners of different countries now dwelling at Macao, whom this affair does not at all concern, and whom we permit to be supplied with their necessaries as heretofore, in order to make a distinction, and for this end now issue another special proclamation, besides these, we find that the English foreigners depend entirely upon compradores servants, chinese traitors and others of that kind for the supply of their food, who buy the same from native shops and stores and give it to the said Englishmen. Having now received the commands of the high officers of the provincial Government to cut off the supply of provisions to the English, and to execute the same most rigorously, we ought on the instant to have seized these said compradores, servants, (or "Sha wan") and chinese traitors and calling out their names one by one, consign them to examination, and severe punishment! out of pure indulgence however, we first issue this clear and intelligible proclamation, before hand, that the compradore, servants, Chinese traitors and others in the service of the English foreigners whether on ship board or ashore, may all know hereby, that we have limited the term of THREE days within the which they must return to their hounes and follow after some other occupation. If they dare to delay or still render services (to the said English) most certainly they will be apprehended and punished with the utmost rigor of law! Assuredly we shall show no indulgence! Tremble and beware! Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th moon, day day. Macao, 15th August, 1839.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span. *Buen Sucero*, Quarteron; *Cometa*, Alayos; Brit. *Lambton*, Hart, all from Manila. Brit. *Shah Allum*, Evans, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Allalevie*, Clarke, from Bombay and Singapore; *Orient*, ——, from Sourabaya.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Sabina*, Johnston; *Rouble*, Benson; *Naples* Archer; *Porcia*. ——; *Florida*, ——; all for the United States.

The *Mautmein* for Bombay to be despatched on Monday next at noon.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG, etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Lanat, Mithras, Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Maulmein, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Marmion, Fort William, Cornwallis, Eccles, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir C. Malcolm, Vansittart, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harleguin, Mgaram Dyaram, Caledonia, Singapore Packet, Planter, Lambton, Shah Allum, Allalevie.*

Amer. *Oneida, Providence, Apthorpe, Morea.*

French. *L'Alexandre, Adhemar.—Canton Press, Aug.* 17.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1839.

We have to announce the following arrivals,—8th November, Ship *Malabar*, Robert Pollock Master, from London, Portsmouth 16th July, Madeira 6th August—9th Nov., Barque *Virginia*, Charles Whiffer Master from Calcutta, 20th Sept.—10th November Ship *Lowjee Family*, R. Ayres Acting Master, from Calcutta 29th Angnst, Madras 15th Sept.—10th Nov. Barque *George Canning*, T Winn Master, from London 25th June, Downs 28th.

Passengers—per *Malabar*, Lady Scott, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Trevelyan, Mrs. Reeves and Child, Mrs. Hughes Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Renaud, Mrs. Cooper and Child, Mrs. Baker, Miss Cunningham, Miss Payne, Lieut. Col. Sir Walter Scott Bart., Lieut. Col. Payne, H. W. Reeves Esq., C. S. Capt. Hughes, Capt. Cooper, Lieut. Higgins, Cornet Nolan, Cornet Townsend, Assist. Surgeon Reade, Lieut. Renaud, Lieut Baker, Mr. Soade, and Mr. Estridge of the Indian Navy. Mrs. Eade and Mrs. Hunt European Servants, Mrs. Abroms Native do., 68 Men 8 Women and 11 Children of the 15th Hussars.

Passengers per *Lowjee Family*, Messrs. T. and C. Ryan, 2 Parsees and 10 Natives.

We continue our Extracts today from the Calcutta Papers, of such matters of interest relating to China, as our contemporaries have thought proper to favor us with. In like manner we have made a point, of laying before our Readers, every thing relating to the same subject that we have been able to discover in the columns of the London Press, commencing with the *Times* and ending to day with the *Satirist*.

It is rumoured that the Governor and Lady Carnac, on their return to the Presidency, intend to give a series of Masked Balls at Parell, on a scale of great magnificence, and that other sources of gaiety and amusement are in contemplation, calculated to infuse new life and spirit into this dull place.

Our Contemporary of the *Gazette* throws out some mysterious hints to the Baron de Candal, neither very pleasant nor likely to add to the repose of mind of one going, in any capacity, to reside among People, strange to him.—We should be sorry to think that the state of parties in Goa were such as in any way to embarrass the Government or cause uneasiness to one, who, by all accounts, is a most estimable Gentleman.

We understand that ships have been taken up to carry the 15th Hussars round to Madras. Their destination being Bangalore, many seem to think that, at this late season, when the passage is usually from 6 weeks to 2 months, and the anchorage at Madras none of the safest, it would have been better to have conveyed them to Mangalore and from thence to their station, by what, we believe, is one of the best roads in India, more particularly as Bangalore is fully as near the one coast as the other. But go as they may, they will carry with them the good wishes of the People of Bombay, for a finer or more orderly set of men has not been seen here for a long time.

The North Westers furnish us with little from Cabul in addition to what we already know, but such as it is, it will be found in its proper place. Greenway denies most positively the statement of the Ukhbar, that there is any intention to give up his interesting little Journal.

We extract from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles the following,

EXPOSE OF THE MOTIVES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ACHMET PASHA ADMIRAL OF THE OTTOMAN FLEET.

Of the three memorable events, that have served so rapidly to give importance to the Eastern Question, the arrival of the Ottoman Fleet in the waters of Alexandria, has been assuredly the most unexpected. We were prepared for the death of the Sultan by the news each Courier brought of the alarming extent of the Royal malady, and the public mind was so familiarised to the idea of Victory remaining true to the colours of Ibrahim, that the result of the battle of Nezib caused surprise in no quarter, but we were certainly not prepared for the steps taken by the Capitan Pasha, and we have no hesitation in avowing that we shared in the sentiments entertained of the event by conscientions men, in whose eyes it appeared to be a base and traiterous revolt, but from the moment that we were able to recognise the true motives that had led to his determination, the circumstances that accompanied it, and to appreciate the results that it ought to produce, our mouth was shut, and we hastened to correct a judgement that we had been surprised into by appearances and want of reflection. We are confident that all impartial men will reject, as we have done, the false impressions taken up at the first burst of the news, as soon as the truth shall be unveiled, and that those even, who may disapprove of the act, will not refuse to do justice to the intention, which had nothing in view that honor and the most scrupulous delicacy might not avow. We say it, with the most profound conviction, there is no treason in the step taken by Achmet Pasha, we see in it only a firm resolution inspired by the purest patriotism.

At the news of the death of Sultan Mahmoud, and the accession of his son Abdul Mejid Khan, all those who surrounded the Admiral were witnesses of the sincere regret that he experienced at the loss of his master, and of the desire that he shewed to devote himself entirely to the defence of the interests of the new Sovereign, his youth and the recollection of the benefits that his August father had heaped upon him, making it still more sacredly his duty to serve him with devotion. And it is in the midst of these manifestations of fidelity, exhibited in the very presence of those whom he was about to make his accomplices, that the idea of a dark treason was conceived. This is what reason and Achmet Pasha's reputation for frankness forbid us to admit. If he had ever formed the project of deserting the imperial cause, he would have declared it openly, without resorting to the miserable resource of hypocrisy. It is necessary then to seek other motives for his conduct, according better with his character and particular position.

The same Courier which announced to the Fleet the change of reign, brought advice of the elevation of Kosrew Pasha to the functions of Grand Vizier, with full powers. Kosrew had been for a long time the personal enemy of Achmet Pasha, the more bitter that he had been constrained to dissemble, and even to entertain apprehensions for himself, from the power that the Admiral possessed in the Seraglio. It was then natural that the latter, having every thing to dread from the Vizier, should seek to protect his head from the rope or the sabre, the ready expedients of Power in the East, and which Kosrew Pasha had often had recourse to, merely to serve his hateful passions, but they deceive themselves much who would attribute the step taken by Achmet Pasha to the desire of securing his own safety merely; it would have sufficed for this to have fled alone, trusting to events for his restoration. A nobler motive than that of personal safety actuated him. No one had had better opportunities of penetrating all the fatal plans that the perfidious old man had at heart. Kosrew, by his sole influence, had already brought so many misfortunes upon the Empire, what might he not try, now that no farther obstacle presented itself to his will.?

It was Kosrew who was the cause of the first rupture between the Sultan and Viceroy, which plunged the nation into all the disasters of a civil war and prepared its ruin; Kosrew and Mohammed Ally were separated by a hatred of 40 years standing; thus, Kosrew, Grand Vizier, would be always an obstacle to the union of Egypt and Turkey, a union necessary to the safety of the Empire. It was under the influence of this double sentiment, the overthrow of Kosrew and the union of Constantinople and of Cairo, that Achmet Pasha took his determination. He thought that his high position, and the sentiments of gratitude that he in particular entertained towards Sultan Mahmoud and had transferred to his August Son, made it a duty in him, more than in others to rise, with all the means at his disposal, against the usurpation of the Dictator; we say usurpation, because it is well known that Kosrew adjudged the Viziership to himself, by the aid of intrigue and of fear, his habitual auxiliaries Neither according to the Musselman, nor the European Code, is one a traitor to his king and Country, in protesting, according to admitted forms, against the elevation to the highest offices in the state of dangerous men, whom public opinion condemns. Now in the East the common method of protesting against Force is, at this day still, the employment of Force, and precedents had authorised the Captian Pasha to have recourse, in order to deprive Kosrew of power, to the same means that he himself had employed to arrive at it. He had no wish to return, like Cæsar, against the insolent master of the Capital, to lance his fleet before the Palace of the Bosphorus, and, with match in hand and cannon pointed, demand the fall of the Vizier, for he dreaded delivering up Constantinople to the miseries of a military revolution, to rouse thereby the ambition of a powerful vassal, and to furnish a pretext to Strangers to impose upon his country their dangerous protection, besides in compassing by this direct attack the overthrow of Kosrew, he would only have accomplised one half what he aimed at-His ambition above all was to prevent Musselman blood being shed (for they were ignorant still at this period, even at Constantinople, of the events of Nezib) and to bring about, with peace, the fusion of the two parties.

His plan was determined upon, but before putting it in execution, the free adhession of his Companions in arms was necessary. He called around him the Officers of the squadron, explained to them his ideas, invited them to speak freely their opinions, disclaiming the most remote wish to take advantage of his authority to influence the decision that might be come to; the Council was unanimous in demanding, that they should make sail for Alexandria. Meantime the Admiral, desirous of satisfying himself, before undertaking any thing, of the disposition of Mohammed Aly, deputed to him his Kiaya with a letter, the terms of which agree entirely with the language that he held to admiral Lalande and the Prince de Joinville, and which alone bears testimony to the irreproachable nature of his intentions. He there says, "Sultan Mahmoud of glorious memory is gone to a better world; his very honored and very redoubted son, Abdul Mejed Khan, has just been seated on the throne. May God maintain his royal person there, even to the end of his days. But a man, whom your Highness has but too much reason to know, has violently possessed himself of the authority of Vizier and is preparing to exercise absolute Power. Thus this man, no longer under any restraint, will gather corruption around him, vitiate the source of all good, and fill up the measure of the evils which his too long career has caused to rain upon the Empire. The Turkish and Egyptian Armies are in presence of each other, perhaps, on the point of coming to blows. It is worthy of your Highnesss and of all the influential servants of our well beloved Master to prevent Musselman blood being shed by the hands of Musselmen, and to cooperate in the union of the divided parties; I regard this union and the overthrow of the evil genuis that governs the Divan, as the only means of safety for the throne and for the nation. I would in consequence propose to associate my efforts with yours to arrive at this end. If such are, as I hope and pray God, they may be, the sentiments of your Highness, I shall repair, followed by the Fleet, to the anchorage of Alexandria, to the end that I may concert with your Highness the measures to be taken for the accomplishment of our common wishes, which have for their object the glory of our magnanimous Sovereign and the happiness of our Brethren. The Officers under my orders are of the same mind, and your Highness will be convinced of it by the letters that the chief among them propose to address to you. With the view of preventing hostilities in Syria, I wrote to Hafiz Pacha to advise him of the step that I was about to take as regards your Highness, and to invite him to make common cause with us. I know his patriotism and count upon his loyal concurrence. Your Highness' reply will decide the course that I have to take."

We ask now of all dispassionate men; Is this the language and the conduct of an Osmanli, traitor to his master and to his country? We see in it, for our part, the inspirations of a great soul, feeling acutely for the misfortunes of its country, and ardently burning to find for them a ready and effective remedy, of a right mind, which judges soundly of the means to employ, of a resolute character which executes with vigour the plans resolved upon.

We cannot foresee what will be the ultimate effect of this grave incident upon the Oriental Drama, but it may be said to have been destined to facilitate its unravellment and to save the country from fresh wounds. Had not the unfortunate precipitation of the Seraskier of Asia led to the fatal conflict, some days too soon, the message of Achmet Pasha, arriving unexpectedly, in the midst of the two Armies, would have magically arrested the swords already drawn and ready to strike. That which could not be done in the plains of Aleppo, will be accomplished in the roads of Alexandria, for the junction of the two fleets, it appears to us, ought to be the signal and first pledge of union of the Musselmen family; already it has materially conduced to the concord about to be established between the Pachalic of the Nile and the metropolis. We wish no other proof than the sudden change that has begun to work in the disposition of the Divan towards the Viceroy. After the death of the Sultan and the arrival of the Courier which announced the defeat of Nezib, Kozrew proposed to Mohammed Aly, the hereditary Government of Egypt, a ridiculous proposition, which was not of a nature to secure the pacification of the Empire, but no sooner was the determination of the Capitan Pasha known at Constantinople, than they hastened to extend the right of succession to all the other provinces at this day dependant upon the Viceroyalty of Egypt. The negociations had reached this point and were about terminated, when the five great powers caused their mediation to be accepted Let us hope that the work of their plenipotentiaries will respond to the general wish, that it will equally satisfy the interests of the Levant and those of Europe. Whatever happens, whether the presence of the Ottoman Fleet in the Egyptian Port complicates or simplifies the question, the Capitan Pasha who placed it there, will be relieved of the accusation of disloyalty and felony, which levity or malevolence has sought to cast upon him in the world. We have a guarantee for this, in the incorruptible justice of public opinion."

Such is the justification of a French writer, in whose opinions many are said, and all are expected, to concur, of one of the most flagrant acts of treason that has occurred in modern times. We could not have believed it possible, that any public Writer could have been found bold enough, in a civilized country, to put forth the doctrine that a public Servant is entitled, to judge and to act for himself, independantly of his Government, and even to go over to the enemy, if according to some vague ideas of his own, the public welfare is to be promoted by it. Were such a doctrine admitted, or to be justified by any circumstances whatever, there is an end to all security in states, to all the obligations of honor and of duty that guide the conduct and guarantee the loyalty of public men. But the writer, as if suspicious that he was not upon safe ground, that the position he had taken up was hardly tenable, attempts to save himself by stating, that if, to some, the *act* might appear objectionable, to all it must be clear that Achmet's Pasha's *intentions* were dictated by the most scrupulous delicacy and honor, Few, we apprehend, will concur in this, who attentively read the fore going statement; upon us it has had the very opposite effect, the disgust and indignation excited by the first news of the event having been greatly augmented by the disclosure that, in addition to his own apostacy, he had attempted to seduce Hafiz Pasha into the same measure, and that while betraying his young Masters interests and traiterously attempting to place him at the mercy of his rebellious vassal and most dangerous enemy, the hypocrite has dared to speak of the gratitude he owed to his late master, and of his loyalty to the new. We do not recollect one instance in history, of more coldblooded villainy, ingratitude and hypocrisy than are exhibited in the conduct of this man; and what is the excuse he brings forward? that Kosrew was his personal enemy, the enemy of Mohammed Aly, and the great cause of all the misfortunes of the Empire. Where is the proof of this? It is false to say that Kosrew caused the first rupture beeween the Porte and Eygpt, Mohammed Aly's pretended dispute with Abdallah Pasha, but more properly his ambition, led to it, as every one knows, who paid any attention to the progress of that struggle. That Kosrew was the enemy of Mohammed Aly, and therein echoed the sentiments of his Master, is a point that we do not dispute, tho we think that there was ample cause for it, in him as well as in every sincere friend of the Ottoman dynasty; that he was the enemy of Achmet Pasha is only a proof of his superior sagacity, that through all the disguises of Court favor and high office, he had been able to detect the perfidious character of the man, that he was the cause of all the misfortunes of the empire is but to censure the policy of the late Sultan, whose instrument he was, and to whom he proved an able and faithful anxiliary throughout a long course of years, that he was named grand Vizier on the occasion of his son's accession was only a just tribute paid to length of services, and to the loyalty, zeal and devotion that he had always evinced in the cause of his Master. What pretence therefore had Achmet Pasha for resorting to a step, that, while it plunged his name in infamy, could serve no purpose but to strengthen the hands of the Enemy, with whom his sovereign was then at war? We are told how it acted, that the Divan, who at first were only disposed to yield up Egypt, when advised of the defection of the Fleet, expressed their readiness to submit to the whole of Mahomed Aly's demands, and, in the terror of the moment, most probably would have done it, but for the opportune intervention of the Five Powers, who have thus preserved from destruction the Turkish Power—And how, when the die was cast, were the patrictic intentions of the Capitan Pasha manifested, by allowing the Fleet to be dismantled and by his discarding the uniform of his master? And how will Admiral Lalande justify himself to his Government, when it is known that he was aware of the Turkish Admiral's intentions and took no steps to prevent it, though if report speaks true, he had positive instructions to that effect, and how, if there was no treason in the case, is it accounted for that the Europeans in the service immediately quitted it, on becoming aware of the Admiral's perfidy! On all these points explanations are required, and if we do not greatly miscalculate, it will be seen in the end, that Mohammed Aly, in place of profiting by the countenance he has given to this notorious and most perfidious Traitor, has greatly damaged his cause and will come out of the struggle with much fewer advantages than he otherwise might have obtained.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

A NEW VERSAILLES.—We hear that the Duke of Devonshire is determined to convert Chatsworth into a striking similitude with that unique edifice. It is upwards of twenty years since his Grace commenced the gigantic works now nearly completed, and it is his full determination not to again visit it until the whole is finished, which a very few months will do. The Noble Duke has purchased furniture of the most costly and gorgeous description, of which (says the Post) a considerable portion was the property of Louis le Grand.(—Courier)

Jon Cam Hob lately, when *Bacchi plenus*, was heard to exclaim—"I love my salary, hate my place, and despise my colleagues."—(Argus.)

PALACE ECONOMY.—The Comptroller of her Majesty's Household has reduced the price of Champagne for the Royal table from 100 shillings per doz. to 40s. Rare stuff it must be, sparkling enough to re-animate the ghost of Charles Wright, the original London manufacturer of Champagne.—(Argus.)

A shower of shells fell, a short time since, in immense quantities, near Cheltenhem. A baker of the town, going to Shurdington, when, about half way, was literally covered with them. Some of them are now in his possession.—(Cheltenham Adv.

At a general meeting this week of the members of the Servants Institution, it was estimated that there were in the metropolis 190,000 domestic servants.

THE LAND OF LIBERTY!—At Hatton-garden yesterday, Mr. Mather, a respectable master watchmaker residing at Clerkenwell, was charged by Mr. Green, landlord of a public-house, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, with having uttered a counterfeit sovereign. The prisoner strongly protested his innocence, and complained of having been dragged to the station-house like a felon, locked up all night, and his wife and family kept in suspense. He was a respectable tradesman, well known to the publican, with whom he occasionally dealt. He had received the sovereign in the way of business amongst thirty or forty others, and he had not the least idea of its being a bad one. The case went on as usual, and the prisoner would have been in all probability committed, had not Mr. Field, the Inspector of the Mint, been sent for, who stated on oath that the sovereign was originally a good one, but it was cracked, and a portion of the internal structure destroyed, which made it eleven grains too light, and had altered its appearance so much that it weighed and looked like a counterfeit sovereign. He gave Mr. Mather a good sovereign for the light one, and that gentleman was immediately released, very much dissatisfied, as was natural, with his detention, and determined on seeking redress.—(Satirist.)

The poet Béranger, as the *Journal d' Indre-et Loire* relates, wrote, a short time since to the Duke of Orleans, recommending to his Royal Highness's notice a young man in the army, whose mother was ill and in distress, and concluded his letter with apologies for intruding on the Prince without being personaly known to him. The Duke immediately returned the following note: "Sir, to do a good action recommended by you will be a double pleasure to me. Your protegé shall become mine, and I shall be happy to confer with you on his interests. Allow me, Sir, to tell you that you are one of my oldest acquaintances. Twenty years ago you taught me (sometimes at the expense of my latin) to know and to love France."—At the request of his Royal Highness the Ministe of War has given the young soldier his *congé*, and has allowed him to go and support his mother.

Mr. Gudin, the celebrated marine painter, has left Paris, on a tour to the East.

M. Rousseau, a young naturalist of merit who is charged with a scientific mission by the Administration of the Museum of Natural History, has just set out for Madagascar, in order to explore that island, which is so rich in shells, plants, and other productions connected with the study of natural history.

"The Duke de Rovigo was married on Monday to Miss Stamer, the heiress of Carnelly, by the Rev. Wm Young, of Clare, and subsequently by the Rev. Mr. O'Gorman, P.P.—A large party of the relatives, friends, and connections of the fair bride were assembled on this interesting occasion, and the happy pair left for Paris the same afternoon. Carnelly House, in the evening was the scence of joyous festivities—(Dublin Post.)

Many have ackowledged themselves fascinated by the harpplaying of Bochsa, but Mrs. Bishop has allowed it very injudiciously to literally run away with her. "Is Lady Palmer really from Sligo?" asked Lady Pocock of her *old* friend, Mrs. Camac. "O dear no," replied Mrs. C.; "they tell me she is a Cork woman" "A *Cork woman*." exclaimed Lady P., "that accounts then for Lushington calling her a *light* character."

Douro's recent attack of *Hay* fever is said to have left him in a state of such great debility that on reaching St. James's square, to which place he had walked from Apsley House, he was positively unable to stand.

It is not true that Lord Brougham is to be present, and is to take part in the approaching tournament in Scotland; or that he is being taught to ride for the occasion, by *Masters*. The truth is that his lordship needs no instruction to fit him for equestrian feats of skill, for from a very early period of his life he has been accounted an excellent rider.

Tom Duncombe having heard that Sir Robert Peel was anxious to get into the country, remarked that the most natural thing for *Peel* to do would be to *pave off*.

Some of the questions put by the Lords' Committee on the state of Ireland sound a little odd: we quote one as a sample:—"Will you explain what is meant by 'walloping?'" to which the reply was as follows:—"It is a phrase for beating a person." Some of the peers are supposed to be decently educated persons; and at Eton, Harrow, or Westminister, we should have thought that the meaning of the word "walloping" would have been fully impressed on their minds. However whether they understand "walloping" or not, it is very certain that in the good old days of the Constitution there was no peer of any note who did not know the meaning of "pot-walloping," if only from the number of "pot-wallopers" they were in the habit of corrupting. These last were all "walloped" by the Reform Bill, as they well deserved.

The Turks, as everybody knows attach more importance to the beard, than even many of our thirsute dandies. The juvenile Sultan is stated to have been solemnly shaved for the last time, on his accession to the throne; his future beard will be altogether sacred from the razor's edge. To look at some of our hairy-faced specimens of aristocracy, we might fancy that, if shaved at all, it would be for the first time instead of the last. The Earl of Harrington has, in this, as well as some other respects, much of the Turk about him, and manifests a mortal aversion to the removal of superfluous hair.

The expences of the approaching tournament are calculated at a sum so enormous that it becomes a doubt whether Lord Eglinton will in the end pay due regard to the trite adage that exacts the prudence of being just before we are generous. But all men pay dearly for their follies. Eglington is no exception.

Captain Sivewright of the 12th Lancers who has recently espoused Miss Crosbie, a daughter of General Crosbie, is the son of the once well known lottery office-keeper. The mess-room joke is that there are many *blanks* in the *lottery* of matrimony, but that Sivewright has drawn a *prize*.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Yesterday, Mr. Brunel appeared at the Mansion House, for the purpose of making the customary affidavit as to the expenses incurred in the undertaking within certain periods. The Lord Mayor congratulated the engineer upon the near approach to the completion of his wonderful enterprize, and asked when he expected to reach the Middlesex shore. Mr. Brunel said he had high gratification in being able to state that every danger and difficulty had been conquered, and that his men were hard at work within five feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side. He expected, in one week, to be quite clear, so that the undertaking might then be perfected.—Chronicle.

It is estimated that there are 835 Seminoles left on the Peninsula. The United States have already expended about 30,000,000 dollars in hunting the Indians from the morasses and swamps of Florida. They have not yet succeeded. It will probably cost them as much more to get rid of the remnants of this gallant and savage band.

At Pickensville, Alabama, Mr. W. B. Finley was shot by a man named Gerald. At Selma, Mr. M'Mullin was killed by James Hamilton. At Elizabeth, North Carolina, Mr. Sawyer was stabbed to the heart by Mr. Gregory. At Pike, Mr. Peterbaugh was killed by Mr. Elliott. At St Louis, Mr. Brown was killed by Mr. Buchanan. All these murders occurred in street or tavern broils; and I am glad to see that the Southern and Western press are becoming urgent in their calls upon the Legislatures to enact laws against the wearing of secret arms—the one grand cause, united with intemperance in some instances, of so much bloodshed.—*Morning Chronicle Correspondent.*

It is computed that 1,000,000 of emigrants have landed in the United States since 1819. From that year to 1838 inclusive, 486,036 arrived in the single port of New York.

Two thousand five hundred signatures are affixed to a memorial at Rochester, U. S., for the liberation of Mackenzie. A meeting has also been held at Utica, New York, in which a memorial to a similar effect was agreed upon, and the example of the British Government quoted as to the recent pardon of prisoners, and as a worthy precedent for the United States Government to act upon.

We understand that the British Commissioners for exploring the Boundary are preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconnoissance We have every reason to believe that this difficulty will be soon settled amicably.—*New York Express.*

A fire at St. John's, New Brunswick, had destroyed about a hundred buildings, and property worth 200,000*l.*

The transport-ship Buffalo has at length arrived at Quebec, and is said to be destined to convey the political prisoners in the Canadas to their destination—Botany Bay. There they will be indentured to the colonists, and treated like galley-slaves for life, made hewers of wood and drawers of water, and branded with the infamy of felons, Their fellow convicts will be well adapted for them—consisting as they do of thieves and murderers. But English thieves and murderers will look with scorn on American brigands, the invaders of British soil, and on French Canadian rebels, the ungrateful subjects of a country which has attempted in vain to raise them from a state of barbarism to that of civilization.—*Montreal Herald.* [The execrable spirit fostered by civil war—a war of races—breaks forth in such paragraphs as these in the newspapers of the British party.]

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

(*From our Correspondent*)

Pekin, in the year of the Chinese Empire, 224,589.

MY DEAR SAT.—Since you sent me to this place I have been trying my utmost to find out some news for you, which you might think worth printing. I have tryed all the arts that nature and the best tailor in Canton could give me, to ingratiate myself with the ladies, and I have got one now upon my hands who is the envy of all Pekin, having the smallest feet and the largest nails that have been since the time of the Princess Fum Fum Tsi, of blessed and beautiful memory. I have got also an immense quantity of slippers and things of that sort, given as *gages d'amour*, and one lady has even been so transported with affection for me, as to give me her largest nails, and one of her dyed eyebrows—which I shall send you by the next packet, as specimens worthy of your notice.

But enough of this. I really now have news to tell you. I say, Sat, what do you think are become of all your countrymen? They are regularly shoved into the bilboes, and by my faith I have a notion that if they don't take care of themselves they will be naturalised as Chinese, under the category of "The Hung Merchants."

You will have heard, no doubt, from the foolish people about Canton, that the Chinese shut up the English in their factory, with nothing to eat but a great number of packages of opium, which the English, not thinking it wholesome diet for any others than Chinese, refused to avail themselves of; and that thereupon a Captain Elliot came to them, and advised them to give up their opium, upon condition of having their lives spared, which they did—instead of banging away a few pocket-pistols at the fellows, which would have put them all to flight.

Now I dare say, Sat, you think this an extraordinary freak on the part of the Chinese. Thank your stars that you have me for a correspondent. With my long nails my upturned slippers, my long tuft of hair, and my fluency the Ta Tsing Lou Lee lingo, I can pass everywhere like a native teacup.

The fact is, then, that this all arose out of a tiff that took place between the high and mighty Emperor, who although he is most indubitably the husband of the moon, thinks proper to bestow his terrestrial attention upon Boo Boo Lin Ka, a young lady, who, having had her feet in her infancy taken off at the ankle-bones, is beyond all rivalry in the delicate smallness of her continuations.

It is now the common scandal of Pekin, that the other day, when the mighty Emperor entered the apartment of his wives, to enjoy a short relaxation from the cares of State, and to think over the hundred and ninety-eight reasons against doubling the height of the great wall, he found Boo Boo Lin Ka, instead of reposing in soft luxuriance upon an ottoman, positively attempting to stand! The lady was in shocking *dishabille*. She had omitted to dye her eyebrows—one of her trousers had slipped up above the calf of her leg; her lovely tuft was dishevelled, and falling over her face; she was bleeding at the hands, which were torn by her beautiful nails, she had made a rash attampt to shut her fist; she was holding on by a pillow, which she clutched with one arm, while she balanced herself to and fro upon her stumps, like a child upon stilts, and she waved aloft the other arm, and flashed ten thousand lightnings from her jetty eyes.

The Monarch gazed horrified upon the spectacle, and quoting a line from Foo Fetash, he uttered—

"Boo Boo Lin Ka—wha ttheh ella reyoua fter?"

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If you can translate this, you may imagine how closely it came to the point.

Awayy oubla stedio ol," answered Boo Boo. "Yo uarea uol dfumb ler."

"Fi rean dfuries!" cried the Emperor. "Theb tchi-m ad."

"Bri ngen cmy bich ri-tia arol dedol di rildlcii do," said the lady.

"D—n!" roared the Emperor, in a good sensibly *English oath* which I taught him. "Chri stia nrum rol de dol de di does? Whe reeh ede vildi dshe getho Ido fat hingo fth atde ser ption?"

The Palace was immediately searched, and under one of the stairs was found that poor devil Scriggings whom you may remember, Sat, you had for a long time in your office, but as you couldn't make anything of him, you gave him to me as an attendant in my embassy here. He was a shrewd dog at £. s. d.'s was Scriggings, and he had stuffed the hinder part of his breeches with opium, as we passed Canton, and had been turning an honest penny by retailing it out to the people of Pekin, when it is completely prohibited.

He was dragged forth, and your unhappy satellite, Sat, was produced in the presence of the Emperor. Would you believe it? Directly he came into the room Boo Boo L n Ka made two jumps towards him upon her stumps, and throwing her arms wildly round about, cried—

"The reism yjo llyo ldc ock—Go tan ymo reoft hego ods tuff oldfe llow?"

"Cucko lde dlyg od!" cried the Emperor, and he made a rush upon the beauteous Boo Boo to dispatch her. But, grieved am I to state it—it is a fact which can be credited by no good Chinese---Boo Boo had the monstrous insanity to raise her sacrilegious nails to the sunlike and refulgent face of Majesty, and raging in her first and last fit of drunkenness, she positively, at a single scratch, scraped every bit of flesh of his cheekbones---every nail went in like a ploughshare.

After that, said I to myself, comes a bull to be milked: and sure enough I was right. Old raw-head-and-bloody-bones, as soon as four-and-twenty physicians had bound up his face, had the culprits brought before him, and grinding his teeth, and handling his yatagban, he ordered poor Boo Boo to be sewed up in a sack with the unhappy Scriggings and all his opium, and both to be thrown together into a well full of slimy vipers and ugly scorpions, that are kept for the purpose.

O Sat! you should have heard poor Scriggings cry and bellow, and wish himself upon Mutton-hill again. As to Boo Boo, she squatted down on her behind, and licked up her delicate ankles, and still under the beautiful delusion of opium, she declared that "Shedi dutea reada mnfo rallth ekin gsint hewo rld---noral lthe irsu akesseit her."

This is the real origin, Sat, of all the row which they have had at Canton. I hear that Scriggings and Boo Boo died like heroes at last---they divided their opium, and got to have quite a contemptible opinion of the scorpions before they were let down. I am not quite sure that his Mightiness was not scratched down, first and cuckolded afterwards.---*Satirist.*

We learn from Canton that, as the result of the late stoppage, most of the merchants affected to think their opium well disposed of, as they regarded the pledge of the British Superintendent as binding the Government of this country to make good their losses; while others were not a little apprehensive that Captain Elliot had exceeded his instructions. The question will give rise to serious discussions. The rate-payers of this country will not readily consent to advance from one to two millions sterling to cover the losses incurred by merchants carrying on a fradulent and immoral traffic between the East Indies and China; nor is it at all probable that the instructions given by our Government to Superintendent Elliot would justify him in incurring in its name so heavy a responsibility. But, supposing Capt. Elliot's instructions sufficiently ample, the Government, we apprehend, must look to the revenues of India---to the revenues of the country producing the opium---for the means of liquidating this debt of honor.---(Sun).

CHRONICLE.—AUGUST 14, 1839.

There are at present two governments in England, the responsible government of the Queen, and the irresponsible government of the Tory lords. Foreign powers will no doubt see the wisdom of having a double set of ministers in this country---one set accredited to the government, and another to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir R. Peel---in order that they may know how far the former may be able to give effect to their wishes in any arrangements which it may be necessary to enter into, and what steps may be additionally requisite to gain over the Tories. That the Tory Lords are determined to strip the Government of the authority which they can withhold from it, is sufficiently obvious. In fact, at this present moment England presents a most distressing spectacle to other nations. The Queen can, indeed, crush the puny faction in the House of Lords by a single dash of the pen; but where are the men, in our time, possessed of the courage necessary to take such a step?---The authors of the Reform Bill did not understand the effect which their own work would have. The twaddle in many of the books in general circulation respecting the balances of the constitution, and most of them---(Lord Melbourn, we suspect, from his speech on the second reading of the Reform Bill, understood the real state of matters)---to believe that an independent House of Commons could co-exist with an irresponsible House of Lords. The two branches of the Legislature were in harmony before the passing of the Reform Bill, because England was an Oligarchy with a Sovereign for the head of it, and the Oligarchy commanded a great majority in both Houses. The people had little direct influence over the House of Commons till the passing of the Reform Bill, and the two Houses were in reality one and the same, divided into two assemblies for the sake of convenience. The Reform Bill did enough to shake the power of the Oligarchy, but not enough to deprive it of all hope of regaining, by foul means, its former ascendancy. The attempt, however, will baffle its means of execution, for, on the first occasion which powerfully excites the public mind, all the labours of the Tories will be rendered nugatory. But then, is the country to be for ever harassed with the strife between a House of Commons responsible to the people, and an irresponsible House of Lords? There are but two ways of ending the strife—repealing the Reform Bill, which would give us back our rotten boroughs---or making a bold experiment on the House of Lords. To attempt to an repeal the Reform Bill would be the height of madness. But have Ministers the courage to rescue the Queen and the People from their present thraldom by the other alternative? To lament the folly of the House of Lords, and say that things would all be very well if the Tory Lords would only return to a better way of thinking, is sheer imbecility. The Lords, with the success of each experiment, feel encouraged to act still more outrageously. If the mob at Birmingham had been suffered to have their way, would four houses only have been consumed? Neither Cromwell nor Bonaparte, in their outset, contemplated the height to which they would arrive. The Lords, in like manner, began with some show of respect for propriety. Every year, however, they improved on that which preceded it; and this year they have utterly cast aside even the appearance of decency. Still, where are the statesmen equal to the occasion? We fear the chances are much greater; that the absence of government and our intestine divisions will lead to much disgrace and discomfiture abroad, and calamity at home, than that statesmen capable of standing in the gap, and becoming the saviours of the nation, will appear among us. Canada was all but lost to us last year by the conduct of the House of Lords; and it would be strange if advantage be not taken in future of the paralysis of Government, both by discontented colonies and by foreign powers.---The Lords weigh as an incubus on the Government. The Executive is invaded by them.---

PROPOSED FUNDING OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.—At 10 o'clock this morning there was rather a numerous attendance of capitalists at the Treasury, for the purpose of witnessing the biddings for the contract for funding £4,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, pursuant to the government notice. The hour fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for taking the contract was ten o'clock precisely, but it was a quarter to eleven before either he or Lord Melbourne made their appearance. At that time there were present the Messrs. Rothschild, the Governor of the Bank and several capitalists.

Mr. Spring Rice opened the business of the day by placing in the hands of the Governor of the Bank a note, containing the *maximum* amount of Stock government would give for £100 in Exchequer Bills to be funded, and explained that those bidding for the whole amount would have priority, if their terms were within those contained in the sealed tender. He then asked if any gentleman present was desirous of putting in tenders.

Sir John R. Reid put in one on behalf of the Governor and Co. of the Bank of England.

Mr. L. Rothschild put in one on behalf of the Messrs. Rothschild.

Mr Pan, of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, put in one for that establishment.

No other bidding being made,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the first letter which came to hand, which was that of Messrs. Rothschild, and read it. It bid for the whole four millions, at £110 17s. 6d. for each £100 of Exchequer Bills.

The next letter was from the Commercial Bank of Scotland, bidding for £530,000, taking £555,000 in Consols for half a million of Exchequer Bills, being at the rate of £111 of Consols for every £100 in bills.

The last tender was that of the Bank of England. It bid for £5000,000 of the contract, taking £109 5s, 10d. for each £10. of Exchequer Bills.

The Chancellor then opened the sealed government price, and declared it to be £110 in Consols for each £100 in Exchequer Bills.

The announcement caused some astonishment.

The Chancellor declared the tender of the Bank for £1000,000 to be accepted, and asked Messrs. Rothschild if they would alter their terms.

Mr. L. Rothschild replied in the negative, as did the agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

The business of the day then closed, and the parties withdrew. —(Globe.)

The all-engrossing subject of City interest this morning has been the biddings for the funding of the four millions of Exchequer Bills. After the explanations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with the knowledge that Messrs. Rothschild and others were prepared to bid, no doubt was entertained that the operation would be carried into effect. Under this impression, Consols for Account advanced to 92, and Exchequer Bills to 18s. premium. However, about half-past eleven o'clock the result was made known at the Stock Exchange (as above stated), and that the offer of the Bank of England for half a million was the only one accepted, the others being rejected because they did not come up to the Chancellor's estimate of the value of Consols. To understand the nature of the offers, it must be borne in mind that the parties are to receive a certain amount of Consols for each £100 in Exchequer Bills paid over by them, consequently those who are willing to accept the smallest sum in Consols are the highest bidders. The rate of £109 5s. 1d., offered by the Bank, is calcutated to be equal to 91¼ per cent. for the price of Consols, reckoning Exchequer Bills at the premium of the day.---(Globe.)

The transactions, yesterday, at the treasury, about which so much expectation has been raised, have terminated in a manner unsatisfactory to all parties, and Mr Spring Rice is placed in the situation---a most extraordinary one for a Finance Minister of this country---of having proposed an operation which cannot be completed, and of having all his work to begin anew. The error into which he fell seems to be this ---that he took the closing quotations of the day as the basis on which his *maximum* was to be formed. There evidently existed, from some cause or other, an artificial state of the stock-market, and had he allowed for it, as a Minister well-advised or well-practised in his business would have done, he would have escaped the humiliation which has fallen upon him, and upon the Cabinet of which he is a member. In reviewing his conduct on the occasion, he seems to have been influenced by an overweening desire to overreach, if possible, all those practical men and experienced speculators who were to be brought into contract with him in the progress of this negotiation, which he may call, perhaps, by the better title of an earnest solicitude to make the best bargain for the country, but we think the first supposition the more correct, and had we imagined it before, could readily have predicted the punishment which has awaited him. No loan or funding transaction has ever been successful on the part of the Government, the parties to which were not convinced that it was for their advantage to engage in it, whatever the after-consequence might be. Their conception of the thing must be realized, and it is utter madness for any Chancellor of the Exchequer to put himself in its way. Far better, then, would it have been for Mr. Spring Rice to have sustained a siege at the Treasury, like that which happened at the Bank in 1826, for a share in the contract, then to have left his operation thus unfinished and his future course not only extremely uncertain, but an utter sacrifice of the dignity of his office. There has not been, however, a single finance measure of the present administration, from the conversion of the Four per Cents. in 1834, up to this time, not omitting special mention of the West India compensation loan, which has been essentially a failure, through the conceit or ignorance of those by whom the management of it has been undertaken. The part taken by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England during the meeting at the Treasury has not escaped notice and animadversion in the City. They made an offer on the part of that corporation, towards which they stand in the character of trustees as well as managers, which was altogether an improvident one with regard to the state of the market at the time when the offer was made, and may take their choice of being supposed negligent of, or incompetent to, that trust, or of acting in subservience to a Ministry whose good will they imagine it essential to cultivate, with a view to the renewal of the charter. They even went, in their zeal, beyond what was necessary for that time-serving spirit. Such conduct deserves the severest reprobation; and were the Bank other than it is, a packed direction and a close borough would certainly receive it. To crown all, their friends in the Cabinet were but imperfectly served, as they could only undertake £500,000, or one-eighth part of the conversion, which, as no other offers were made within the Treasury *maximum*, left the matter just where they found it.—(TIMES.)

CORN AND MONEY.

The embarrasments of the Money-market have made many Cornlaw repealers. Men of property are terrified with the prospect of frequently-recurring periods of commercial and financial difficulty. Yet, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, for such they must be prepared, if they adhere to the Corn-laws—if the system which forces bullion out of the country for wheat is continued. If Sir Robert Peel were Finance Minister, we suspect he would be compelled to fling the Corn-laws after the Test Act and the Rotten Boroughs. National bankruptcy or Corn-law repeal—to that, alternative the next bad harvest may reduce the Government. Are we even safe, for six months, from a Rank Restriction Act? The average price of wheat is 71s. 4d.; and the stock of bullion in the Bank about three millions—a third of the amount which the Bank held in January. Very large orders for foreign corn have been given within the last fortnight, by persons who take every possible precaution to ascertain the relative proportion of supply and demand. We have been informed that the dealers in wheat have again commenced operations for a rise; being satisfied that, notwithstanding the greater breadth of land sown, the harvest will not yield more than an average quantity of corn; while the exhaustion of stocks and the growth of population demand an *excess* over the usual supply. But whether their calculations be correct or erroneous —whether their speculation turns out profitable or ruinous—this is certain, that large importations of foreign wheat will be made, for which the return must be in gold. And though the amount imported should be much under that supplied from abroad last year, yet an equal degree of embarrasment may be occasioned; for the stock of bullion reported on the 21st August 1838 was 9,746,000*l.*, whereas the last return gave only 3,265,000*l.* as the gold in hand. Hence the means of payment were three times as large in August 1838 as in August 1839. Should the demands upon the Bank for bullion during the next six months be only half of that which arose in the winter of 1838-9 and last spring, a suspension of specie payments would seem inevitable. The usual means of drawing gold into the Bank have been tried, and apparently exhausted; but with very partial success. Exchequer Bills were offered for sale till those securities could scarcely find a purchaser. Considerable quantities of Stock were forced upon the market, and lowered prices. The rate of discount has been raised to six per cent. A most irregular operation was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bullion from the Bank of France. Yet, notwithstanding all these extraordinary efforts, the Bank with difficulty retains three millions, to meet a circulation of eighteen millions and deposits of eight millions. Mind too—for this is an important consideration—the Bank's embarrassment is the result of bygone transactions---the exports of bullion to pay for the wheat imported last winter and spring. The consequences of similar operations during the next six months are yet to be encountered with seriously-diminished resources.

The prospect is formidable, and may well shake the firmest nerves. But no provision has been made by the Legislature, no powers demanded by Government, to avert the storm which is gathering round the country. Many hugged themselves with the hope of a superabundant harvest; but we venture to assert that nobody of ordinary information now ventures to expect *more* than an average in England. Foreign countries may be more fortunate, and we should not be surprised if considerable quantities were introduced at reasonable prices; but then, gold must be paid for almost the entire importation, and the monetary danger would be increased by a plentiful supply of wheat from abroad. Had there been great facilities of procuring corn last year in Europe, the drain of bullion would have been heavier than it actually was; and it is perhaps owing to the scarcity of wheat on the Continent that the Bank of England did not stop payment. It is calculated that about six millions was paid for imported wheat: suppose the sum required had been nine or ten millions, what balance would have remained in Threadneedle Street? And if only three millions are wanted for similar operations in the present autumn and ensuing winter what stock of bullion will the periodical accounts exhibit?

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AND THE "CHRONICLE."—We lately published a letter inserted in the *Chronicle* from Mr. Brent, a magistrate of Kent, complaining of the conduct of some officers of the 11th Dragoons. The Colonel of the regiment, the Earl of Cardigan, has written the letter we subjoin on the subject to the *Chronicle*. For the better understanding of his Lordship's letter, we prefix the remarks of the editor of the *Chronicle* upon Mr. Brent's communication; they were as follows:—"We insert a letter from Mr. Brent, a magistrate of Canterbury, on the subject of most *blackguard* conduct on the part of six officers of the 11th Light Dragoons, stationed at Canterbury. We regret to say that these officers are not the only parties to blame in this affair; for it appears from Mr. Brent's statement, that the Earl of Cardigan, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, seems to have a very imperfect idea of what is due from one gentleman to another, and that Lord Hill has not done his duty."

LORD CARDIGAN TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being on my way to Scotland, a copy of your newspaper of 12th inst has just come into my possession, giving publication to a letter from an individual of the name of "John Brent," of Canterbury, imputing to six officers of the 11th Light Dragoons an alleged outrage upon him on the 5th of last month. Mr. Brent states that he told the officers in question, on finding them riding over his fields (across which there is a road, although not a public one), that he was a magistrate and a gentleman. That he was a magistrate there can be no doubt—that he is a gentleman is quite another question; and if anything had been wanting to convince me of the few qualifications which he possesses for that character, it would be the fact of his having suppressed in his garbled statement to you of his complaints both against the officers in question and myself, the circumstance of my having written to him to assure him that I never received the letter which he first addressed to me—of my having subsequently called upon him at his own request, and having on that occassion expressed to him, as commanding officer of the 11th Light Dragoons, my regret that any trespass should have occurred on his property, and that I had taken measures to prevent a recurrence of anything of the sort. That regret would, I have no doubt, have been equally expressed by the officers at the time, had Mr. Brent addressed them in a more moderate tone instead of commencing by telling them they were "blackguards;" for which most unjustifiable expression he was treated with the contempt which he deserved by one of the officers shaking his whip at him, and telling him that for such language he ought to be well horsewhipped. This magistrate and gentleman without doubt, was anxions to excite the officers to a breach of the peace by the epithets which he applied to them; and, in my opinion, great credit is due to the officers in question for their forbearance upon the occasion. With regard to the contemptible accusation of blackguard conduct against these officers of the 11th Light Dragoons, in which base calumny you have thought proper to publish your concurrence, I have only to say that so utterly false is the assertion, that I never heard an officer of the 11th Light Dragoons make use of an expression, or ever knew any one of them to commit an act inconsistent with the highest principles of an officer and a gentleman. Upon my refusing to give up the names of the officers, this magistrate expressed much dissatisfaction, stating, that it prevented him demanding "that satisfaction from any one of them which one gentleman usually requires of another: I immediately, therefore, upon quitting, sent an officer to him, to say, that with regard to the personal satisfaction to which he had alluded, I was perfectly ready to afford it to him myself, on behalf of the officers of the corps. With regard to the opinion which you have so unwarrantably published to the world in the leading article of your journal, viz., "that I have a very imperfect idea of what is due from one gentleman to another," I have only to reply that such an assertion is an infamous and scandalous falsehood, and that it is fortunate for you that you are the anonymous editor of a newspaper. I am Sir, your most obedient servant,

CARDIGAN, Lieut.-Col. 11th Light Dragoons.

Northampton, Aug. 14.—(Post)

We have received a letter from the Earl of Cardigan, on the subject of Mr. Brent's letter in the *Chronicle* of the 12th, and the remarks which it drew from us. [See *Messenger* of Monday for his lordship's letter.] Mr. Brent, with the consciousness of having been wronged followed the officers (it will be recollected) to the barracks, in order to lay their conduct before the commanding officer, "On arriving at the gate, one of them called out (as Mr. B. states), 'Don't let this man enter.' After a short time I attempted getting in by another gate, but was refused admittance, although I said I was going to the commanding officer." Not a word says Lord Cardigan to this. Is it not obvious that these officers were conscious that they had grossly misconducted themselves, and that they were afraid to meet Mr. Brent? Does Lord Cardigan allow the officers of his regiment to exclude, at pleasure, persons demanding at reasonable hours to see the commanding officer? This would convey a strange idea of the discipline enforced by his lordship. Or did his lordship, on that occasion, countenance the officers in this disreputable attempt to defeat the object of Mr. Brent? We cannot believe this. But if Lord Cardigan possessed the eloquence of Cicero he would never persuade the world that men, conscious of having done nothing unworthy of the character of gentlemen, would have skulked like so many marauders into their barracks, and closed the gates against pursuit to prevent their being identified. This is not the way that gentlemen act; and if Lord Cardigan thinks otherwise, all we can say is, that he is a very improper model for young officers to follow. Having disposed of the main facts, we may observe, that we do not see how Lord Cardigan arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Brent is not a gentleman. "That he is a magistrate," says his lordship, "there can be no doubt—that he is a gentleman is another question; and if anything had been wanting to convince me of the few qualifications which he possesses for that character, it would be the fact of his having suppressed in his garbled statement to you of his complaints, both against the officers in question and myself, the circumstance of my having written to him to assure him that I never received the letter which he first addressed to me," etc. Mr. Brent says that the occurrence took place on the 5th of July; that he wrote to the Earl of Cardigan, the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, detailing the transaction, but received no answer from his lordship to this letter; and that on the 9th he sent his complaint to the Horse Guards. Lord Cardigan does not state whether the letter which he did write preceded or followed Mr. Brent's letter of the 9th to the Horse Guards; but we presume that it followed this letter, because the probability is that the letter to the Horse Guards was only sent in consequence of the apparent incivility of his lordship. What Mr. Brent's thoughts were respecting his lordship not having received the letter addressed to him as commanding officer, we do not, of course, know. It is certainly strange that gentlemen should be as unsuccessful in their endeavours to communicate by letter with his Lordship as they had been to communicate personally. If his Lordship's arrangements are so defective that he suffers either his brother officers to intercept his letters, or his servants to withhold them from him, we do not see how he can blame Mr. Brent for leaving the explanation of what certainly demands it to his Lordship himself. And now a word to Lord Cardigan. We have no wish to recall the past, or to press severely on him for former misconduct. But it is possible that an ungenerous advantage may be taken by some of those under his command of the delicate position in which his Lordship stands, and that he must look through his fingers at many things, respecting which other commanding officers would not deem it necessary to extend the same indulgence. If his Lordship have enemies, we know that he has also many frinds, who speak of him with kindly feelings. His letter indicates a judgement on which we should not be disposed to place much reliance. His offensive epithets addressed to us will not prove either that the six officers of his regiment are gentlemen, or that he himself has a perfect idea of what is due from one gentleman to another. To his Lordship's threats we are perfectly indifferent. The editor of a newspaper cannot, if he would, conceal himself. The Editor of the *Chronicle* is at a loss, therefore, to understand why it "is fortunate for him that he is the anonymous editor of a newspaper." He has lived too long in the world to be influenced by threats of personal violence. Lord Cardigan, on reflection, must regret that he descended to such language. But, be this as it may, his Lordship does not seem to be aware that England is as yet a country governed by law and not by the sword; and that commanding officers of regiments, whether noblemen or commoners, dare not commit violence against the humblest citizen. After so unbecoming a threat, were his Lordship to forget himself further, we should have no hesitation in handing him over, with the least possible ceremony, to a police officer.—(Chronicle.)

THE LATE Mr. WOOD THE BANKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—We shall be obliged by your inserting in your paper the following letter, which will appear in the Glocester and other newspapers circulating in the country where the deceased Mr. Chadborn resided, and was well known and highly respected.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

EDWIN SHELTON.
W. P. PRICE.

Glocester, Aug. 14, 1839

The recent melancholy death of Mr. Chadborn having placed in our hands as his sons-in-law and executors a large mass of documents and papers relative to the concerns of the late James Wood, Esq., of whom Mr. Chadborn was for many years the confidential adviser, and subsequently one of his four intended executors and devisees, we deem it as a duty to Mr. Chadborn's memory to lay before the public a statement of the facts and circumstances which led to the making of Mr. Wood's will, in December, 1834, and explanatory of Mr. Chadborn's conduct as involved in the late proceedings in the Prerogative Court.

We are in a position to show that Mr. Chadborn was frequently solicited by disinterested parties, connected with Glocester, to call upon Mr. Wood to make his will, and who represented it to be a duty he owed the public to prevail on Mr. Wood to do so order that in case of his death the bank creditors might not be kept out of their monies.

We are able to prove that the instructions for the will were dictated by Mr. Wood to Mr. Chadborn on the evening of the 2d December, 1834, in the presence of Mr. Surman, whose mother, in the event of intestacy, would have been, if not his sole, yet certainly one of his next of kin, and as such entitled to the whole or a portion of Mr. Wood's personal estate; and it can further be proved that Mr. Chadborn the same evening showed to a gentleman well known in Glocester, the identical instructions offered to proof in connexion with the subsequently executed will (which was likewise made in Mr. Surman's presence), and this gentleman within a week after Mr. Wood thus made his will had a personal interview with Mr. Wood, who then apprised this gentleman that he had made his will, and told him who were his executors

We have documents showing that at the period when the executors first propounded the will it was the earnest wish of Mr. Chadborn that a sum of £100,000 should be put aside to be apportioned amongst those who could prove themselves related by blood to the deceased, who had himself frequently declared that he had not the slightest regard for any relative, if any relative he had.

And undoubted evidence can be adduced by communications which took place at the time with the parties intended by the executors to be benefited, that the sum of £20,000 was actually thus appropriated.

With regard to a belief that exists as to particular circumstances alleged to have occured on the morning after Mr. Wood's death, and which have been deposed to, there is such abundant testimony to the contrary that it is quite certain the parties must have been mistaken in the hour at which they saw Mr. Chadborn and Mr. Phillpotts together on the morning of the 21st April, 1836.

Mr. Chadborn was most anxious that the evidence here alluded to should have been, as it readily could have been, rebutted, but counsel considered it so irrelevant to the matters in issue, that it was purposely omitted, together with a body of confirmatory evidence, they not bearing in mind that Mr. Chadborn was even more anxious to maintain his character than to establish what he considered his fair and just claims to the property.

The cursory perusal of such of Mr. Chadborn's papers as we have yet had an opportunity to examine, demonstrate to us clearly that his originally strong mind has been gradually worn down by unjust insinuations, which, added to severe domestic afflictions, and a sumed neglect by certain individuals, have generated that morbid feeling which has terminated so fatally. No man was ever more anxious than Mr. Chadborn for the public examination of all the witnesses in open court, in order that the integrity of his conduct might be fully understood.

A few hours prior to his untimely death he wrote what may be considered a dying declaration, concluding with these words—"I am innocent of any improper intention whatever more than that of asking Mr. Wood to make his will.

The publicity given to Mr. Chadborn's deplorable end must be our apology for making this communication, and we have at present only further to pledge ourselves to publish a full and complete statement which we doubt not will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most false concussion were unfairly drawn from the facts proved in the proceeings in the Prerogative Court.

Our object in submitting to the public a detailed statement is solely to endeavour to prove that Mr. Chadborn's character has been maligned without cause, and the sentence pronounced against the will is contrary to the evidence in the suit. We may add that it is our determination to continue the legal proceedings necessary for establishing Mr. Wood's will

EDWIN SHELTON.
W. P. PRICE.

Times, August 17.

An Analysis of One Hundred Voyages to and from India, China, &c, performed by Ships in the Hon. E. I. Company's Service; with Remarks on the Advantages of Steam Power applied as an Auxiliary Aid to Shipping, &c. &c. By Henry Wise, late Chief Officer of the Hon. Company's Ship "Edinburgh."
T. W. Nories and Co. London, 1839.

This volume is designed to illustrate the great advantages which would be gained by the employment of Melville's patent propellers in vessels going on very distant voyages, and particularly to the East Indies and China. The great utility of these propellers arises from their very peculiar construction, which admits of their being employed in every sort of vessel without the alteration or derangement of its other sailing capabilities, or occupying an inconveniently large space, and of being used only in calms and foul winds, when sails are partially or totally ineffective. In the analysis of the 100 voyages, Mr. Wise divides the varieties of weather during a very twenty-four hours into four classes —*dead calms, light airs, fair winds* and *foul winds*— and exhibits the proportion of these vicissitudes which each ship experienced. As the result of this analysis, he shows that the present average duration of a voyage from England to Bombay is 112¼ days; to Madras 106¼ days; to Bengal 105¼; and to China* 98¼; and that the future probable duration of a voyage performed with the occasional aid of steam power would be—to Bombay 69 days; to Madras 68; to Bengal 68; and to China 67. Thus saving of more than one-third of the time usually occupied, and avoiding consequently of one-third of the privations and dangers usually endured, must be worthy the consideration of all connected with the East. The propellers seem extremely useful, unexpensive, and simple. They create no commotion or swell in the water, require only a very trifling addition to the ship's beam---may be adapted to varying draughts of water---can be applied without diffiuculty to all existing vessels, whatever be their form or construction, neither outward bearings, nor paddle-boxes being necessary---can be removed at pleasure when requisite, and worked independently of each other, so that a ship can be rapidly turned by reversing the action on one side. These are advantages which in this age cannot be lost sight of, and we trust that Mr. Wise's volume, giving, as it does, a practical detail and comparison of the benefits likely to result from the employment of those *propellers* with the delays, and dangers, and inconveniences of the present mode of performing voyages to the East, will not fail to attract the attention of the trading interests of the empire.---Atlas, August 17.

* *Id est*, as far as the "Straits" outward-bound.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts from the West Indies to the beginning of August have come to hand this week. The newspapers supply a variety of interesting matter. We regret, though we cannot be surprised, to find that in several islands the agricultural prospects are still discouraging.

Beginning with Jamaica, we find this remark in the *Jamaica Despatch and Gazette* of the 20th July—

"The Negroes have now been in possession of full freedom for nearly a twelvemonth. They do as much or as little work as they please, and if found fault with leave their employers in the lurch without a moment's warning. Their lowest scale of wages is a shilling sterling per day for the lightest labour; so that the most worthless menial can obtain 10s. per week for less labour than he formerly performed for half a dollar. Notwithstanding all this the pretended Amis des Noirs are as rabid and rancorous as ever, and more than ever anxious for the destruction of British Colonial commerce."

From the *Jamaica Standard* of 27th July.

"We understand that the highest civil authority in a neighbouring parish has been under the necessity of forwarding affidavits to his Excellency the Governor, with reference to certain threats which have now become general among the labouring population of that district, that they will resist with force all attempts, after the 1st of August, to dispossess them of their houses and grounds—in other words, that they are prepared *to fight the proprietors for their land!* This is certainly a most comfortable state of things; and especially deserving our public and religious *thanksgiving*, as recommended in a late proclamation Sir Lionel Smith has also been officially informed, we understand, that *target-firing* still continues to be very generally practised among the labouring population; of which, indeed, we gave him a pretty broad hint some time ago. We shall now see if his Excellency will pay any more attention to this communication than he appears to have done to that."

A riot among the labourers had occurred in Springhill parish: it was put down by the military.

The Reverend Mr. Oughton had been sentenced to a fine of 2,000*l.* for an inflammatory libel connected with the slave question. Another person, by name Cassmy, allowed judgment to go by default, and was fined 1,000*l.* for a similar offence.

Shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Kingston in Jamaica, and at Martinique.

The trade of the West Indies with the British North American Colonies now affords little if any profit to the former. The Council and Assembly of St. Christopher memorialized Lord Normanby for an additional duty on foreign sugar, and his Lordship held a communication with the Treasury on the subject; but the following letter, addressed, we presume, to Mr. Stephen or Mr. Labouchere, and which we find in several of the West India papers, contains a refusal of the petition—

"Treasury Chambers, 3d April 1839.

"Sir—With reference to your letter of 6th February last, and the memorial therein enclosed from the Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher, relative to the duty imposed on the importation of foreign sugar into the British North American Colonies, I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to request you will state to the Marquis of Normanby, that my Lords have given every due consideration to the prayer of the memorialists; and having communicated with the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade thereupon, their Lordships have now to observe to Lord Normanby, that the duty imposed by the Imperial Legislature on the importation of foreign sugar into the Colonies in question although protective to a certain point to the produce of British Sugar Colonies was never intended to be prohibitory as regarded the Importing Colonies, but only to determine the case in which the Northern Colony was to be entitled to look to a foreign source of supply; and it appears to my Lords, that if this regulating duty were to be increased with reference to a possibility of the price of British colonial produce exceeding the limit of protection, the Importing Colony might justly complain that the prohibitory principle was brought into operation against it.

"Under these circumstances, my Lords apprehend that an alteration of the duty in the manner suggested in the memorial from St. Christopher's would lead to a strong remonstrance and complaint from the British North American Colonies; and I am therefore to request you will further state to his Lordship that my Lords are not prepared to recommend the adoption of any measures with a view to such alteration.

"I have, &c. G. C. PENNINGTON, Private Secretary."

The postscript to the *St. George's Chronicle*, a Grenada paper, contains a Government notice that 168 Africans, taken from a slaver by the schooner Rickle, and liberated by the Mixed Court at Havanna, were ready to be fixed as free labourers in Grenada.

Dr. Coleridge appears to have been exercising his episcopal powers in British Guiana in an offensive manner—

"The measures adopted by his Lordship the Bishop of Barbados, during his recent visit to British Guiana, do not appear to have rendered him very popular in that portion of his diocese, His Lordship began by displacing a very worthy clergyman, (Rector of St. Swithin's) who stood justly high in the estimation of his parishioners; and the reverend gentleman died a few days afterwards, as some of his friends have not hesitated to declare, of a "broken heart." The individual his Lordship appears desirous of substituting in his place is not at all liked by the inhabitants, who have joined in a petition to his Lordship signed by upwards of 3,000 persons, for the appointment of a Mr. Gill."—*Trinidad Standard.*

We have received a communication on the management of affairs in Honduras, from a gentleman who gives his name and respectable references for his credibility. Being ourselves unacquainted with most of the facts mentioned, we of course state them under correction.

The Queen's Superintendent at Honduras posseses extensive authority, which he is charged with using indiscreetly. The judicial and financial affairs of the settlement are managed by Magistrates whom the Superintendent appoints; but, in consequence of the abrupt dismissal of a gentleman who held the Magisterial office he cannot procure the services of the more respectable and wealthy inhabitants.

There is a strange sort of Legislative Assembly at Honduras. The number of members is unlimited; and any twenty-four persons who swear they are worth 100*l.* Jamaica currency, may elect for life any person who swears he is worth 500*l.* The Superintendent has a veto on the subjects of discussion, and may reject the acts of the Assembly. His proclamation is a law.

There is a supreme Court for the trial of five crimes —murder, manslaughter, rape, burglary, and robbery and an inferior Court for the trial of petty offences and civil actions where the amount in question does not exceed 10*l.* The Judges of the Supreme Court are the Magistrates named by the Superintendent; and a majority of them are lax in morals, ignorant of law, and not flourishing in circumstances. Our correspondent applies much stronger expressions than those we have used, to describe the Honduras Judges. Colonel Macdonald himself is no Solon; but then, he is brother of the Adjutant-General, and his wife has the Earl of Ilchester & the Marchioness of Landsdowne for cousins

There is a fine specimen of a pluralist at Honduras, in the person of Mr. Patrick Walker; who is.

Secretary to the Superintendent,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Captain of Fort George,
Judge of Supreme Court,
Queen's Advocate,
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Keeper of Militia Arms and Clothing,
Magistrate of Grand Court,
Clerk of Court and Keeper of Records.

This fortunate gentleman has only been two years in the settlement—but he has a brother in the Colonial Office. He has the power to prefer an indictment, to sit as judge at the trial which ensues, and to fees for taking down the proceedings in the Court which may truly be called his own.

In March last, the Assembly voted 100*l.* for an Almanack to Mr. Whitney, editor of the only newspaper in the settlement. Mr. Secretary Walker, who controls the newpaper, had influence with the Superintendent to procure the approval of the grant; and with the Magistracy to obtain their sanction of the Almanack; which he was to write himself, and share the 100*l.* with Mr. Whitney.—*Spectator.*

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